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The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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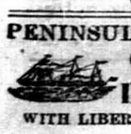
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	12th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,283	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 315	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUISS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallaschnig.	4,409	22nd March 1899

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mar. 1st 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May. 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,237	Plandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	707	Le Colspellier	9th March 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
O. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

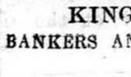
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.
London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd March, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.
FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 9th March, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bearch, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 23rd March.
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 8th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 7th March.
FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.
S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 4th March.
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

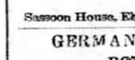
Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	G. B. Gavino	5,000	30th March 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750, six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and return ing via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S.S. "BERMUDA" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 25th March, 1899.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SULTAN	2,884	Bohnsack	17th March.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARE SALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
DELAGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 24th Feb., 1899.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
A STEAMER on or about 30th April.
For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1899.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.
WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	30	28	18
With Single temple Sides	50	34	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuls, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.
HELMETS AND SUN HATS.
TIES AND SCARVES
OF THE LATEST WEST END SHAPES.
FELT AND STRAW HATS,
NEWEST COLOURS AND STYLES.
TRAVELLING MAUDS AND RUGS.
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SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN
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PERFECT FITTING WHITE SHIRTS.
FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.
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SUPERIOR QUALITY
OF
MACHERONI AND VERMICELLI
OF DIFFERENT SIZES.
NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.
MENAUTA CHEESE in small tins.
JAMS—Hill—different kinds.
COFFEE—Best ground daily.
TEAS—Nilghirry.
FRENCH STORES as Royans á la Bordelaise, Royans à la Vatel, Sardines in Butter, Sardines in Oil, Truffled Sausages, Sausages with Sankraut, Preserved Vegetables, Black Truffles in Bottles and in Tins, Truffles for Cooking, Pate de foies gras, French Mustard, and many other Delicacies (English and Continental) too numerous to detail.
Our Goods are known to be only of the best.
F. CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF HIGH CLASS STORES AND GROCERIES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!
ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana
SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	15	0
Monicos Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	9
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash, Rs.	a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
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ANTI-PLAGUE PILLS.
THESE are now being very largely prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession all over India and have been found to act most beneficially as a true Prophylactic or Protection against Plague, and as only one is required daily they are very easily remembered to be taken.
In Bottles containing 100 Pills, Rs. 2 per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FOR THIS SEASON
KEMP'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT
A FINELY GRANULATED SALINE,
Forming a sparkling draught equal to any artificial or natural mineral water
IT FORMS a most REFRESHING BEVERAGE and taken regularly will maintain the Health and Vigour of the body by purifying the blood and correcting any minor derangement of the STOMACH.
IT QUICKLY relieves HEADACHE and is very suitable for CHILDREN'S USE.
Price Re. 1-4 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.
THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
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TO BE LET AT POONA.
A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.
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TO BE LET AT POONA.
ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.
Apply to
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Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
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JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE
is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE
possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone.
THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
ARE UNSURPASSED.
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J. E. BEVAN & CO., CALCUTTA.

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	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
SHKAR KNIVES	from 3 8	to	4 8
CAMP KNIVES	from 3 4	to	12 0
SCISSORS	from 0 12	to	2 8
NAIL SCISSORS	from 0 12	to	3 0
FLOWER SCISSORS	from 0 12	to	2 8
FOLDING SCISSORS	from 0 12	to	1 4
LAMP SCISSORS	from 1 0	to	2 0
BUTTON HOLE SCISSORS	from 1 4	to	2 0
POCKET KNIVES	from 1 0	to	3 8

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"
CATALOGUE.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 13 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD.. BOMBAY.

STRENGTH AND HOW TO OBTAIN IT.

By Sandow, Rs. 2-8.

With full page Portraits of the Author, and Anatomical Chart showing Exercises for Physical Development of Men, Women, and Children, Rs. 2-8.

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Invented by EUGEN SANDOW. The World's Most Renowned Athlete. Used in all his Schools of Physical Culture.

There being No Friction through the use of Pulleys, etc. the Developer lasts longer than any other and is free of all danger of accident through breakage.

Made of Best Para Rubber with an improved system of webbing, each apparatus consisting of—RUBBER DEVELOPER with steel plated fittings; PAIR HANDSOME NICKEL-PLATED DETACHABLE 2-lb, DUMB-BELLS; FOOD ATTACHMENT and Hooks; CONCISE PHOTOGRAPHIC ANATOMICAL CHART.

Equally adapted to the use of Children, Ladies, Men, Athletes. One Developer for a whole Family. No weights, no Pulleys, no Oiling, no Danger. One Quality—the Best. Concise Anatomical Chart, showing 34 Exercises. Free with every Developer. This Chart is a companion to the one issued with "STRENGTH AND HOW TO OBTAIN IT," which shows the Dumb-bell Exercises.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS of the above Institute, in 68 subjects, will be held in the month of May next. Particulars will be found in the Programme sent on receipt of four annas by the PRINCIPAL. Applications for Examinations must be received not later than THURSDAY, the 9th instant.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to public that HIS HIGHNESS SIR AGAKHAN, K. C. I. E., now on TOUR at EUROPE, intends shortly to visit Zanzibar and others ports of East Africa. During his absence in India, His Highness has APPOINTED his cousin SYED MOOSTAFAKHAN as his representative for the affairs of Khoja Jamat. Such orders have been received by me from His Highness by telegram of 14th December, 1898, and also by subsequent letters.—Dated Bombay, 2nd March, 1899.

કામરીઆ ઈસમાલ કાશમ,

i.e., KAMRIA ISMAIL KASAM,
KAMRIA to HIS HIGHNESS SIR AGAKHAN, K.C.I.E.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Miss EMMA AGNES ROWLAND and Mr. JOHN URRY FAIRBAIRN, the present Trustees of the Estate of the late F. ROWLAND of Bombay, have CONTRACTED TO SELL the undermentioned premises to the Directors of Jooma Musjid of Bombay. All persons having any claim or demand against or to the saidpremises, either by way of inheritance, gift, lease, sale, mortgage lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, the Attorneys of the purchasers at their Office No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Byculla in the Island of Bombay on the North side of Bellasis Road, containing by ad measurement 9,791-3-9 square yards, bounded on the South by the said Bellasis Road, on the West by Morland Road, on the North by a private road and land and premises belonging to Ramchandra Rajana, and on the East by land and premises belonging to Rustomji Dossabhoy Setna and Abdul Barker, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses assessed under No. 241 Bellasis Road, 21-23 Morland Road and entered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under Nos. 167-171,460-174, and now in the occupation of Mrs. Taylor and Miss Rowland, Surgeon Major D. H. Quicke, H. B. Murzban and H. F. B. Hargrave, as tenants thereof and which said hereditaments and premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay.—Dated, Bombay, the 1st day of March, 1899.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the purchasers.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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THE "HELICAL" STYLOGRAPH will write a thousand words with one fill of ink. Warranted a perfect writing instrument. In polished vulcanite Ready for instant use. Rs. 3-8. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WANTED an L. M. & S. or a SEINOR MEDICAL STUDENT. Apply to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER. Parsee Fever Hospital, Parel.

WANTED an ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT, and a GRADUATE CLERK. Apply to the AGENT, the Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld., No. 21 and 21a Esplanade Road, between 2 and 3 P. M.

LOAN WANTED, by European holding good appointment in Bombay, Rs. 600, at 12 per cent., repayable on demand. Apply No. "503," care of this paper.

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HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER and Co., Bombay.

FLORAL DECORATIONS for Wedding and other Festive occasions made by HORMUSJI A. DUBASH, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24; Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30; Best West End Styles. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA—Capital Instantaneous Photographs of all the Boats that took part, including several of the starts, now on view, at the ROYAL YACHT CLUB and ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

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PHAETON and TONGA, ready to take to Mahableshwar from Wathar. Charges moderate. Good ponies and horses. Apply to "BAPU SHERKAR." Wai.

A EUROPEAN LADY wants a SITUATION as a School Matron, Nursery Governess or Companion. County no objection. Address "No. 66," care of this Office.

WANTED.—An experienced SPINNING and CARDING MASTER for an up Country Mill. Apply to "A. B.," care of this paper, with copies of Testimonials and state salary expected.

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WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, as a Storekeeper, Store-supplier, Head Clerk, Book-keeper in a Mill or any Eng. Firms. Good Knowledge, Best Recommendations and Security. Apply "F. R. E." care of this paper.

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WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement a CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

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CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, in Metal cases, Rs. 45 to 75; Silver cases, Rs. 60 to Rs. 150; Gold cases, Rs. 150 to Rs. 500. Guaranteed for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5 4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Government Telegraph Store Yard, Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of kentledge, hoop iron, scrap of iron and copper wire, caps, tools, etc.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Warrant Officers' Quarters, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, etc., the property of Mr. W. H. BLOSS, leaving Bombay.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the new Railway Station, French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, lamps, vases, wall shades, pictures, Singer No. 1, Family Hand and Foot Sewing Machine with cover, etc., the property of Mr RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE WADIA.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hot stands, etc., folding harmonium, new musical boxes, almirah, sofas, cushioned chairs, D.-B. gun, etc.

1 five octave cottage piano.
1 bicycle wheel nearly new baba mail cart with hood.
35 best quality English tapestry carpets of which 10 are of 3 by 2 1-4 yards, 15 of 3 by 3 yards and 10 of 3 by 3-2 yards.
1 first rate mahogany square piano by Schiedmeyer in excellent order.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ruttonji Bhicaji Karanjwalla the mortgagor.
1 pearl and ruby necklace.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Aga Hoosein Lari—

D S	5176 95—4 bales grey yarn No. 30s.			
	5531-33—3	do.	do.	do.
A H L E D S	5607-22—16	do.	do.	do.
E D S	5493-94			
	5496-5500—7	do.	do.	do.

AT 2 P.M.

A few pneumatic safety bicycles.
1 English-made open phaeton by Windover.
1 pair powerful bay walers goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 light dogcart and single harness.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 "Siren" bicycle (racer) English make, entirely new, with Beeston sma gamated non-slipping pneumatic tyres, powerful spring brake, spring saddle, lamp, bell, tool bay and other accessories, complete.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF OILMANSTORES, PERFUMERY, etc., AT BHOOSARI MOHOLLA.

HIGH COURT
Suit No. 54 of 1899.
Ajeejabai, widow
vs.
Abdool Cadur Moosabhoy.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sumsoodin Mahomedally and Mahomedally Tyebally, the receivers appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bhoosari Moholla, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of March 1899, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade of Bohra Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein, deceased, consisting of Crosse and Blackwell and Morton's Oilmanstores, Biscuits, Perfumery, etc.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON DELISLE ROAD, BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the second mortgagee, Bhunsali Govindjee Ramjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Narayen Dhondte Newasker, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of September 1897, and subject to a charge of rupees three thousand and interest due under a deed of first mortgage, dated the 13th day of June, 1894, and deeds of further charge, dated respectively the 2nd day of July, 1894, and 17th day of April, 1895, executed by the said mortgagor in favour of Narayen Rowjee Khirsagur.

All that piece of fazundari leasehold ground belonging to Sha Girdhur Jadowjee, together with the messuages or two dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at DeLisle Road (cart), in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the mortgagor, assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 7247 and 7248, and Street Nos. 130 to 134 containing by admeasurement 305 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, being a part of the ground registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for foras freehold property under old Nos. 93, 93, 93, 93, new No. 13598, and new Survey No. 3600, and bounded on the east by DeLisle Road aforesaid, on the west by a passage and beyond that by the house of Mahadev Mahalary, on the north by a public passage and beyond that by the houses respectively belonging to Narayen Sachroji and Morar Narayenjee, and on the south by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the houses respectively belonging to Dhondiba Crushnajee, Ganoo Mahadewjee, Tookaram Khandoojee, and Narayen Karoojee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

Also a few lots of house-hold furniture consisting of almyrahs, chest of drawers, chairs, dinning table, glass and crockeryware, platedware, corner cabinets one cottage piano by Soundy & Co., etc., etc., the property of A. A. BROWN, Esq.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong Victoria in very good order
1 second hand strong landau in very good order
1 handsome strong office shigram in very good order
1 strong grey Arab quiet in harness
1 chestnut C. B. 13-3, 6 years, fast, excellent paces, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle
1 English-built dogcart, by Windover, for horse about 15-2.
1 excellent dogcart with the best type of India rubber tyres.
1 second hand victoria in good order.
The property of Capt Arthur Young—
1 brown waler gelding a good hunter and charger
1 Rubber tyred dogcart by John Carr and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HANDSOME HORSES AND CARRIAGE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a pair of very handsome serviceable fast brown walers, about 16 hands, 8 years, thoroughly broken in single and double harness.

Also set of patent leather silver plated double harness of European make in good order.

Also one elegant rubber tyred landoulette by Dykes and Co. of Calcutta in splendid condition.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned about nine valuable books comprising Dosabhoy Framji's travels in Great Britain, Architecture at Bijapur with photos, Kursandas Moolji's Travels (in Guzeratti and Marathi) Max Mullers Hibbert lectures (in Marathi and Guzeratti, photos of the English Royal family, Jalbhoy's Portrait Gallery, ivory box with 7 ivory articles inside and silver key.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Co., Ld., TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 10 Church Gate Street, Fort, office furniture, consisting of office writing tables, chair, book presses, shelves, copying press, brief size Smith's Premier type writer, 2 fireproof safes, with Chubb's locks by J. A. W. Lord, and cash box, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A Good Opportunity to secure first class Horses at a Cheap Rate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tullock and Allen, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m., will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs R. SCOTT and Co.'s Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, to the highest bidder, a splendid batch of about 24 newly imported walers, comprising of some thorough-bred pairs and single harness horses, also chargers and thorough-breds and racers, all in splendid condition.

The above lot is broken and unbroken, and is fit for immediate use.

The horses are on view.

AUCTION SALE of Arab Galloways and Ponies at Mr. Dinshaw N. Vakil's Veterinary Stable at Gawalia Tank Road.

On SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Syed Ebhrahim and Moola Hoosein—

About 12 Arab galloways and ponies suitable for polo and hack.

The above will be on view from Friday.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE
of
Very Valuable Furniture
by
John Roberts and others,
Best Platedware, Rich Crockery and Glassware, etc., also Horses and Carriages, etc., etc.,
on
WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1899, at 1 p.m.,
at Malabar Hill,
the Property of
the Hon'ble Sir LOUIS KERSHAW,
Chief Justice, deceased.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

GRAND CLEARING SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed by Mr. R. J. Hunter to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, the whole of his remaining batch of horses, including pairs and single harness horses, chargers, etc., etc., broken and unbroken, numbering about 30 head. The above horses, both as regards breeding, and soundness will be found on inspection, one of the best batches, ever offered by Auction in Bombay, and intending purchasers, will be allowed Veterinary Inspection.

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Bombay, March, 3, 1899.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stocks, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergère.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurbaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter Season.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GROUND-NUTS, GUNNY BAGS, SCALES AND WEIGHTS, IRON SAFE, etc.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Kara Damjee, and Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 3rd March, 1899, at 2 p.m., at No. 378, Mandvie, near the Kessowjee Naik's Fountain, consisting of a quantity of Gunny Bags, Ground-nuts and Ground-nut Seeds in Bags, Wheat, Beam Scales and Weights, French Iron Safe, empty Mehta Boxes, Mattresses, Pellows, Bench, Timber. Planks, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March, 3, 1899.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

NEW PICTURES.
BATTLE SCENES.

Rorke's Drift	By A de Neville.
Tel-el-Kebir	" do.
Return from Inkerman	" Miss Elizabeth Thompson.
Balaclava	" do.
Quatre Bras	" do.
Roll Call	" do.
Scotland for Ever (charge of Scots) Greys at Waterloo)	" do.
To the Memory of Brave Men (Last Stand of Major Wilson)	" Allen Stewart.
Kassassin	" R Caton Woodville.
Storming of Badajos (1812)	" do.
Charge of the Light Brigade	" do.
Guns to the Front	" Stanley L Wood.
Naval Heroes of Great Britain (1798)	" Douglas Cooper
Charge of the Heavy Brigade	" G D Giles.
Nelson's Ship in the Battle of Trafalgar	" J M W Turner, R. A.
Omdurman (Charge 21st Lancers)	" Stanley Berkeley.
Atbara (Charge of the Camerons)	" do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Love Letter	By Luke Fildes, R A.
Order of the Bath (Dogs)	" C Burton-Barber.
For the Safety of the Public (A Pup muzzled)	" E Caldwell.
A Football Match	" W H Oerend.
Companion to above	" do.
Henpecked (Dog and Hen)	" R Morley.
Roused (Lions)	" H Dicksie
The Captive	" Sir Jas Millais, P R A.
The Sisters Kiss	" Sir Fred. Leighton, P R A
Clytie ...By Lord Leighton, P R A, (His last Picture.)	
"Roses" and "Ivy" (Companion)	By Herkomer, R A.
Corona	" C E Perugini.
Atalanta's Race	" E J Poynter, R A.
Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale (Dogs)	" Sir Edwin Laudseer.
Geordie Sits in Charlie's Chair (Dogs)	" Ed Douglas.
Old Man's Darling (Dogs)	" W H Trood.
A Plaintive Duet (Dogs)	" do.
A Dead Heat (Dogs)	" A J Elsley
Goodbye (Dogs)	" do.
"Wait a Minute" (Dogs)	" do.
La Source	" Marazolle.
A Credit to His Family (Dogs)	" Stanley Berkeley.
A Disgrace to his Family (Companion to above)	" do.
First Sight of the Fox (Pups)	" S Carter.
The Good Shepherd	" W C Dodson

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
Opposite Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY.................................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do	" 4½
Third do	" 2¼

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is has follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED —

SATURDAY	4th	March	1899.
Do	11th	do	do
Do	18th	do	do
Do	25th	do	do

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

WITH the APPROVAL of the BOARD of DIRECTORS, Mr W HARVEY, Chief Engineer has been appointed to officiate as Agent of the Company during the absence of the undersigned on 12 months furlough with effect from the 6th March 1899.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lieut. Col., R. E.
Agent

NOTICE.

WE have AUTHORISED Mr. CHARLES OGILVIE CORRIN and Mr. WILLIAM BENJAMIN CROWDER TO SIGN our Firm from THIS DATE.

W. CROWDER & Co.

Bombay, 1st March, 1899.

J. RATILAL & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

TOBACCOS:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZE-MEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE

CIGARETTES :—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice

All inquiries to be referred to
J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
406, Shaikh Memon Street
BOMBAY.

BRANCH :—66, Canning Street, Calcutta

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..........	,, 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885,
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST..........................	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer to India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.
By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 2. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 2-37m, 3-51a. Low water, 8-9m, 8-21a.
P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of the 17th February, due to arrive, 6 a.m.
Music on the Esplanade. 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Japan direct, per extra s. s. Moorgate, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—The weather is peculiar this side. It is warm one day, and cold the next, causing much sickness. On Monday night there was a heavy fog.—Mr. W. W. Tait, the Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the B.-G. J.-P. Railway, left last night for the Burma line on promotion. He was profusely garlanded by the staff and friends, including officers, who had turned out to see him off. Prior to his leaving he was entertained to dinners thrice by his friends and admirers.

A LAD SERIOUSLY BURNT.—Abbasa Moses, a lad aged six years, residing with his parents at Umarkhadi, was carrying a lighted kerosine oil lamp, when his clothes caught fire. He was very badly burnt about the stomach. The boy was attended to at the J. J. Hospital.

REPORTED THEFT AT THE B. V. A. CLUB.—Pedroo Antone De Souza, billiard marker, Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club, Apollo Bunder, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 37-14 in cash from the club room some time during Wednesday morning last.

REPORTED THEFT IN THE FORT.—Mr. A. Pell, residing above Kemp and Co., Fort, has made a report to the police that one plated French horn, valued at Rs. 70, two long chairs, valued at Rs. 10 and two bentwood chairs, valued at Rs. 8, were stolen from the premises some time during the 28th ultimo.

TEMPORARY STRIKE OF THE POSTAL DELIVERY PEONS.—At 6 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, the postal delivery peons, employed in the Fort, refused to go on duty, owing to, as they stated, excess of work. They, however, resumed their work at 7-20 a.m. the same day.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—On Wednesday evening, a Hindu woman named Vithee, aged fifteen years, was working on board the steam-ship Hatton, when she accidentally fell from off the side of the vessel into a prow which was lying alongside of the vessel, a distance of about thirty feet. The woman was picked up unconscious and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that her skull had been fractured.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 ;—

March	Ordre de Bataille	Lehnhardt
Overture	Juanita	Williams
Fanta-ia (No. 3)	On Popular Ballads.....	Kappey
Polka (Piccolo Solo)...	The Deep Blue Sea......	Brewer
Selection	Falka	Chassaigne
Valse	The French Maid........	Kiefert

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BRICKLAYER.—A Coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Babaji Baloo, a bricklayer, aged fifty years. The deceased resided at 10th Lane, Khetwady. On the 24th ultimo deceased with some other bricklayers, was engaged in fixing some paving stones in a gully between two houses at Duncan Road, when he accidentally had the middle finger of the left hand jammed under a stone. He bandaged the injured finger with a piece of rag and continued his work. On Monday last, symptoms of tetanus set in, and on the following day he was taken by his brother-in-law to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he grew worse and died. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was recorded.

AGED MENDICANT TRIPPED ON THE ROAD.—Babaji Sumbhaji, a mendicant, aged seventy years, having no fixed place of residence, was going along the Cursetji Sukhlaji Street on the 24th ultimo, when he accidentally tripped over some road metal and fell on his face on the curb of stone. He sustained a wound on the forehead and an abrasion on the bridge of the nose. He was conveyed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where he was admitted. On the following day there was considerable swelling both over the head and nose. His condition showed no sign of improvement and he died on Wednesday, Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital. The evidence showed that deceased had no relations in Bombay and that his sight was very dim owing to old age. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Doorgan Sohan, aged twenty years. The deceased was a mill-hand, employed in the Anglo-Indian Mill. On the morning of the 8th ultimo he was at work in the carding department feeding a card with lump of cotton when he accidentally had two fingers of his right hand drawn between the rollers and the cover of the machine. Doorgan was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured fingers were dressed and he was allowed to go home. He subsequently attended the hospital at every alternate date and had the dressings renewed. On the 20th February deceased complained of pain in the jaw, but he took no notice of it. The pain increased and he was unable to open his mouth. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he grew worse, the tetanic spasm increased in severity, and he died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned by the Jury.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—On the 23rd ultimo, in the afternoon, Mr. Mooljibhoy Nursey, a bhatia cotton merchant, was driving in his mail phaeton from Dadur to Parel, when, opposite the Morarji Goculdas Mill, on Sopari Baugh Road, the nut came off the screw holding one of the shafts, and fell, striking the horse. The animal took fright and bolted towards the Lal Baugh, dragging the carriage with one shaft only. The occupant of the carriage as well as the coachman were thrown off and the confounded animal ran against a shop, breaking the other shaft also. The horse then got free from the carriage and bolted along the road. In the course of its rapid career the animal knocked down an old man, named Babaji Rama, who sustained a fracture of the right arm and several abrasions on the body. Babaji was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his injured arm and other injuries were dressed and he was allowed to go home. His condition grew worse and he died on Wednesday evening. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning on view of the body of the deceased, at his residence at Arthur Road. It appeared that deceased was mainly supported by his son, who is a mill labourer. On the day in question he carried meal for his son, and while returning he met with the above accident. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

PLAGUE CASE IN THE POLICE COURT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, was investigating a charge of causing hurt and criminal intimidation preferred by one Damodher Ramchandra against Dossa Dhamji, when Constable Sullivan, the officer in charge of the case, called one Fakina Visram as a witness on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Velinker, pleader, who was defending the accused, while cross examining the witness, observed that the latter was answering the questions put to him with very great difficulty and was making strong efforts to keep himself in position in the witness box. The pleader thought the witness was drunk and inquired of the interpreter of the Court whether the man smelt of liquor. Mr. David as the interperter said that the witness did not smell of any liquor, but that he (interpreter) felt some foul odour issuing from the mouth of the witness. Mr. Crighton, the Judicial Clerk to the Magistrate, suggested to Constable Sullivan that the man appeared to be suffering from plague. The Magistrate thereupon ordered the man to be removed to a hospital. The police placed him in a gharry, but before he could reach the hospital, the man died. The medical examination went to show that it was a case of plague. The matter being brought to the notice of the Magistrate, the Court was adjourned for half-an-hour, and the municipal authorities were communicated with. The latter arrived and disinfected the witness box.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the deceased witness though foolish appeared to be an honest man, and on his evidence the Court convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER;

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities, Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5 8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses): Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

THE INSOLVENCY OF COLONEL ANDERSON.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell has been hearing from day to day the matter of the insolvency of Colonel Anderson and Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, who lately carried on the business of commission stable-keepers at Byculla. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for Colonel Anderson; Mr. Manker for Mr. Lidbetter; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, an opposing creditor.

Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, on further examination, yesterday, by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, said he had ascertained that the National Bank account showed a debit of over Rs. 5,000. He had ascertained from the books that, on the 24th October 1895, the firm had overpaid about Rs. 1,500. On the same date the firm had overdrawn from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons to the extent of Rs. 1,317. When the sum of Rs. 50,000 was borrowed from the Thakore Saheb, the firm's accounts showed a debit. Without the money from the Thakore Saheb, or someone else the firm would not have been able to carry on the business. Witness did not try to raise money on the two notes of two lakhs of rupees, as he knew that Colonel Anderson had tried but failed. He knew the circumstances under which the two notes were given to Colonel Anderson. Directly the money was received from the Thakore Saheb, the firm paid large sums of money, so much so that on the 6th December 1895, the bank's account showed a debit of Rs. 1,005. Some of the money was paid to discharge the old liabilities, and some money was spent after ordinary business expenses. He had no interest in the hay supply business, and he got nothing out of it. He thought he might have carried on the business of the firm without the second loan from the Thakore Saheb, as the firm had large outstandings. Advances were made to dealers for the purchase of horses from time to time, and that was the legitimate business for which the firm was started. He would not call the business of advancing money to Arab dealers a speculative business, or a risky business. The dealers were bound to bring the horses to the stables, and the firm had a lien on them. He did not attribute any of the loss of the firm to dealers having failed to pay. He attributed his loss to famine and plague and the high price of grain and fodder. Witness attributed his losses to outstandings not recovered. It was impossible for him to say what the amount of outstandings was. The amount would be nearer Rs. 50,000 than Rs. 1,000. The firm's business was commission business, and the famine and plague had the effect of decreasing the business rather than increasing it. The first few months result of the working of the firm was very satisfactory. The firm began to suffer loss at the end of 1895 and the beginning of 1896. In the cold season of 1896-97 the firm, he supposed, worked at a loss, and that was also due to plague and famine as he had stated before. When the Thakore Saheb used to come to Bombay, he came to the stables, and witness saw him. He had told the Thakore Saheb that, for the first few months, the firm did very good business, and they wanted more money to extend the same. He had made out the statement of the working of the firm, but he did not show it to the Thakore Saheb. Col. Anderson must have seen it. He did not remember that the statement showed earnings of Rs. 3,000 per month. The firm's cash-book had disappeared. Witness looked for it in the office of the Official Assignee, but could not find it. Witness did not know what the result of the working of the firm's business for the first four months of 1895 was exactly. It was satisfactory. The monthly profits must have been Rs. 2,000 at least. Witness told the Thakore Saheb that the business of the firm was satisfactory. He did think he told the Thakore Saheb that the business made Rs. 3,000 a month.

To Mr. Justice Russell: I don't think I told him any figures. I said the business was satisfactory.

Witness, continuing, said he had never before seen the statement now shown him. It related to the business of the firm for the first two years, and purported to show the profits of the firm to have been Rs. 36,000 and odd. Witness swore that that statement was not sent to the Thakore Saheb before he made his advance. To the best of witness's belief, no statement of estimate of profits was sent to the Thakore Saheb. Witness did not know that the Thakore Saheb's agent had made an affidavit swearing that a statement had been sent to the Thakore Saheb.

But you have replied to that affidavit, Mr. Lidbetter?—I don't remember having done so.

In your affidavit in reply you didn't contradict that statement?—I don't remember. I must see my affidavit. (Reads through his own affidavit.) I did not in my affidavit contradict the statement of the Thakore Saheb's agent.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Then why don't you say so. Was it not an important statement?

Witness, continuing, said he considered it to be important now, but not then. Seeing the letter before him, witness addmitted that the three statements were sent to him.

Why did you say at first that you had not received it?—I did not remember having seen it.

Witness, continuing, said the reason he believed the statements were sent to Morvi was that they must have been sent somehow. They must have been sent by Colonel Anderson, as witness did not remember having sent them himself. He had no knowledge of their being prepared or sent. He left it to the clerk to write up the books. He did not remember even making the affidavit although it must be his affidavit if he had signed it.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Your memory is getting worse than even Colonel Anderson's.

Mr. Justice Russell: This is a charge of fraud against you and your firm. Do you mean to tell me that when you received those statements, you did not refer to your books to see if they were correct?—No, I did not refer to the books.

Witness, continuing, said the affidavit was prepared by one of the clerks in the office below. The statement of accounts shewed the liabilities and assets to be Rs. 62,000. He had taken no steps to ascertain if the statement was correct.

Why not; why did you not?—It was made up by a clerk in whom I had every confidence, and was always correct. That statement was annexed to the affidavit to show that the schedule was not correct, and that the firm was fraudulently concealing outstandings due to it. The statement in the schedule, that the outstandings were none, was clearly false. It was only a rough schedule at first. I acknowledged at the time that that schedule was wrong.

Your amended schedule shows the outstandings to be Rs. 47,089, is that correct?—Yes, according to the books.

To Mr. Justice Russell: I sent a clerk to examine the books, who knew more about the books than I did.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: You know it is a serious charge against you. Did you not examine the books to see if the allegation in your schedule was correct?—I left the matter to Moreshwar, who understands the books more than I do. I left the preparation of the schedule to him.

Witness, continuing, said he was not prepared to deny that debts amounting to Rs. 35,000 and odd shown in the books were not mentioned in the schedule. That amount, added to the Rs. 47,000 would tally with the total debts of Rs. 82,000 due to the firm as given in the statement. He was not prepared to say that the total of Rs. 82,000 was not correct as given in that statement. (Witness was here examined as to some accounts in his books; but said he was unable to explain certain discrepancies.) Mrs. Anderson had always had an account with the firm. She used to buy and sell horses through the firm. The entries in the books in red ink were not made under witness's instructions, and he knew nothing about them. Witness knew nothing about the transfers made in the books in Moreshwar's writing. Witness owed Bhowram Raghoba Rs. 27,000 on his own account on promissory notes held by him. Witness had filed his personal schedule, but Bhowram was not entered therein as a creditor for the Rs. 27,000, because he expected his forbearance on account of friendship. Witness admitted that the condition of Anderson and Co., in January 1897, was shaky. Since the beginning of the hearing of the case, witness had asked Bhowram if he had any surplus or balance over, when he said he had none. He said he had collected the principal, but was out of pocket for the costs. Witness could not say positively whether the firm had overdrawn on Cook and Sons when they handed them the bills. To the best of his belief, witness had no private account with Cook and Sons. He would not swear he had not. He had no account with them now, although he was friendly with them still. Witness lived in three or four different places in 1895. He was a married man, and the monthly expenses came to Rs. 500 or Rs. 600, exclusive of carriages and horses, clothes, &c. He had four or five horses, and two carriages. He had drawn out of the firm Rs. 8,889 for personal expenses in 1895, and Rs. 16,000 in 1896. He could not account for about double the amount in 1896. For two years and two months he drew out of the firm Rs. 27,490 for personal expenses. Witness knew when he left the firm that there were large debts owing by it. He did not join in the insolvency at first, but did so after the Thakore got a decree against him and his partner in the High Court. During the existence of the firm witness never prepared a balance-sheet in the strict sense of the term. About four or five months after the firm started, a statement was prepared, showing how the firm stood. Never at any time was a profit and loss account made out. There was never any division of profits. The partnership deed was ignored in those respects.

Further enquiry was here adjourned until this (Friday) morning.

THE Lahore police are investigating a serious case of robbery at the canal Bangalow between Lahore and Mian Mir. The office and residence of the Executive Engineer, Mr. Sangster, were broken into, and two men—the chaukidar and a munshi living there—were very roughly handled. The men assaulted describe the thieves as Pathans.

IS PHOTOGRAPHY A LIE?

"THERE are no more true photographs in these day, said a fashionable photographer the other day as the talk turned to posing before the camera.

"Why not?" we asked.

"Vanity first, style second, vanity third," was his reply.

"Then a woman does not care for a likeness?"

"She does—sometimes but not often; not when she is going to give the picture to the young man from whom she expects a proposal, or to any stylish relations, or indeed, when she is intending it for her drawing-room mantel-shelf. I make a speciality of women's work; and I assure you that you would be thunderstruck if you could notice the difference between the real physical characteristics of the customer who goes in and the finished product as we place it on the counter for he, in a few days ready for some purpose of society."

"How about the men?" we then asked.

I am glad you spoke of it," the photographer answered. "Do not think the women are alone. They are when I'll admit, but it is my impress that the male customers are even more fastidious. A man is a hard fellow to suit even at best. He will stand and expect about twice as much flattery as a woman, bless her dear soul. I would rather take a woman than a man at any time. Give me the woman customer, with all her vanities and foibles, for she is much easier to suit, provided always we flatter her a trifle; but the men are not satisfied even with wholesale flattery, Vanity has thus killed our art.'

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND OF MARCH, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amoun required to saturat it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore......	30·058	Calm	2	80·1	48·2	56	...	0·50	—2·18
Sirsa......	30·07	NW	5	81·8	50·8	31	...	0·31	—1·28
Delhi	30·037	W	5	81·7	57·6	25	...	1·40	—0·86
Agra......	30·034	N W	5	85·5	55·9	41	...	0·80	—0·21
Cawnpore ...	30·007	WSW	3	87·3	55·0	39	...	0·60	...
Allahabad ...	29·981	Calm	2	87·6	59·9	68	..	1·11	—0·51
Jhansi	30·039	Calm	2	88·2	60·2	30	...	1·29	+0·09
Jacobabad ...	30·014	E	4	89·5	66·5	38	...	0·18	—0·75
Karachi	30·014	Calm	5	90·9	58·0	58	...	0·00	—1·30
Jeypore	30·079	Calm	3	86·1	56·7	31	...	0·48	—0·77
Ajmere	30·088	Calm	2	83·9	52·3	39	...	0·37	—0·80
Deesa	30·01	ESE	10	95·8	59·1	18	...	0·48	—0·01
Ahmedabad...	29·992	N	3	96·2	66·1	18	...	0·51	...
Bhuj......	30·013	SE	4	92·3	60·0	35	...	0·22	—0·09
Rajkot......	29·998	Calm	5	95·9	55·0	31	...	0·29	—0·24
Ghadechi ...	29·961	NW	5	96·0	56·7	10	...	0·03	..
Veraval	29·966	N	7	80·5	65·3	25	...	0·34	...
Neemuch ..	30·067	ENE	6	83·5	52·6	29	...	0·90	—0·06
Indore	30·008	NE	4	90·2	53·1	36	...	0·21	—0·81
Saugor......	30·046	NE	7	88·3	54·1	27	...	0·88	—1·33
Jubulpore....	29·981	N	1	89·9	55·4	32	...	0·22	—1·91
Hoshangabad......	30·006	NE	0	93·6	68·2	26	...	0·30	—1·44
Khandwa ..	29·988	SW	4	96·2	62·1	28	...	0·08	—1·16
Raipur......	29·934	NE	3	94·9	69·6	24	...	0.09	—1·32
Nagpur	29·955	SSE	5	94·7	76·1	41	...	0·21	—2·20
Amraoti	29·969	ESE	4	96·7	72·8	73	...	0·46	—1·51
Akola	29·961	NW	4	98·3	69·3	26	..	0·43	—1·86
Surat	29·949	NE	4	98·2	61·5	42	...	0·16	—0·09
Malegaon ..	29·959	W	7	96·9	58·9	70	...	0·60	—0·62
Bombay ...	29·940	ENE	8	81·2	70·0	64	...	0·13	—0·76
Poona	29·985	SW	8	97·0	59·9	34	...	0·62	—1·05
Ahmednagar	29·959	ESE	6	94·4	60·5	23	...	0·18	..
Aurangabad	29·925	Calm	8	94·6	48·2	17	...	0·83	...
Sholapur......	29·929	SE	12	96·2	68·0	31	...	0·2	—1·46
Ratnagiri ..	29·908	SSE	3	86·4	69·9	76	...	0·16	—0.54
Belgaum......	29·90	ESE	8	89·3	61·9	44	...	1·47	—0·81
Goa	29·919	ESE	5	87·0	72·4	86	...	2·57	...
Karwar	29·90	E	4	88·2	67·6	85	...	3·02	+0·20
Mangalore..	29·911	C	2	89·3	73·4	80	...	4·16	+0·49
Calicut......	29·903	ENE	6	88·7	73·0	83	...	9·11	+2·40
Cochin......	29·88	NNE	L	8·0	76·6	79	...	18·37	+8·56
Bangalore ...	29·930	E	10	86·8	60·4	78	...	6·14	+1·70
Secunderabad......	29·935	E	3	94·1	67·5	42	...	0·92	—1·24
Masulipatam.	29·962	C	3	86·5	72·1	86	...	11·51	+3.09
Bellary	29·945	SE	7	96·2	68·2	39	...	1·80	—0·61
Cuddapah ..	29·922	ENE	G	95·1	71·1	67	...	7·76	+1·82
Madras	29·961	NE	4	87·9	71·5	80	...	29·91	+ 0·23
Coimbatore .	29·969	E	2	92·9	67·1	81	...	7·08	+1·65
Trichinopoly	29·939	N	4	92·5	73·9	78	...	16·07	+6·97
Negapatam .	29·926	NE	15	85·0	78·9	76	...	46·35	+16·00
Colombo......	29·824	NNE	8	9·0	74·0	84	...	30·02	+4·31
Aden	29·960	ENE	19	80·3	74·9	67	..	1·56	+0·19

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Deesa and Rajkot, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds remain practically unchanged and the force has been fresh at Negapatam and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bangalore and 10 at Deesa.

The maximum temperature is from 50 to 80 above the mean of the season in Sind and at Deesa and Surat, and minimum 70to 120 in excess in Berar and at Nagpur and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 980 at Surat and Akola, and the lowest 480 at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and skies are partially cloudy to overcast in Ceylon and Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Allahabad, Jubbulpore Raipur, Nagpur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

No rain fell at any of the reporting stations.

Fine weather prevails everywhere, but in Ceylon the barometer is a little below the normal.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAR. 2.

Thursday. The barometer is falling in Balchishtan and the Indus Valley; elsewhere the changes, which are slight, are generally upward. Pressure is about the normal in the Peninsular and Burma and above the normal Northern India; consequently, fine weather conditions are more strongly marked than usual for this time of year. Winds blow from North-west in Upper India and from North-east in Central India, but elsewhere directions are even more variable than usual. Calms prevail in Bengal, Rajputana and the West Punjab. The weather is fine, though a slight cloud is reported from a few places this morning. Trincomalee has received two inches of rain and Mergui two cents but there has been no other fall. The mean temperature has risen in the North-west Provinces the Central Provinces and Berar while it has been steady or fallen elsewhere. The heat is greater than usual in the central districts of India, less than usual in Rajputana and the Punjab, but elsewhere the departures from the normal generally slight and rather irregular in Burma, the central parts of India and the Madras Deccan. The thermometer rose to nearly a hundred degrees yesterday, but no station in India actually recorded a hundred yesterday.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st March, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·883
Temperature of the Air.............................degrees	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer..	71·5
Dew Point..	68·1
Relative humidity of Air	·638
Extent of cloudy sky the whole sky clouded=10 ..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air read at 8 a.m. next day ....degrees	84·2
Minimum do. do. read at 8 a.m.	71·6
General Directions of wind* ...NNE, NNW, WNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	201

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE inspection bungalow, officers' quarters, and officers' mess at Ghora Daka (Murree Hills) were burnt down on the 15th instant.

AN illustration of the public interest in religious questions is afforded in the number of religious books which Messrs. Longmans will issue soon, and of which the following are among the most important:—Dr. Wirgman's "The Constitutional Authority of Bishops in the Catholic Church," "The Episcopate of Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrew's," by the Bishop of Salisbury; Dr. Rivington's "The Roman Primacy," and the first volume of the "Oxford Library of Practical Theology." Dr. Rivington, of Magdalen College Oxford, deals with the period 430—451 A. D. Dr. Wirgman, late scholar of Magdalene College, Cambridge, illustrates his subject by the history and canon law of the undivided Church from the Apostolic age to the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451.

ROYAL COMMISSION, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

THE President is H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K. G. The Indian and Ceylon Committee is constituted as follows:—Chairman.—The Right Hon. Lord George F. Hamilton, M. P. Members—Lord Reay, G. C. S. I., Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., M.P., Sir George C. M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., Sir Edward C. Buck, K.C.S.I., Major-General Sir Owen T. Burne, G.C.I.E., Major-General Sir Arthur E. A. Ellis, K.C.V.O., Sir Henry S. King, K.C.I.E., M.P., Sir James L. Mackay, K.C.I.E., General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G., Sir Cecil C. Smith, G.C.M.G., C. Purdon Clarke, Esq., C.I.E., John L. Kipling, Esq., C.I.E., Henry W. Ulotb, Esq., and Colonel Herbert Jekyll, C.M.G., Secy. Royal Commission. Honorary Secretary—Benjamin J. Rose, Esq. Honorary Architect, C. Purdon Clarke, Esq., C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A. Acting Architect—Charles Clowes, Esq. Bankers and Official Agents to the Indian Committee—Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. Sub-Agents—Messrs. T. N. Singh & Co.

The Paris Exhibition Commission, finding that it would be quite impossible to accommodate in the main buildings, the Exhibits from the Colonies and Dependencies of the various nations proposing to participate in the Exhibition, decided to group all Colonies and Protectorates, including the French, in the Park of the Trocadero, the countries interested being left to provide all the necessary buildings required for the display of their Exhibits.

The British Royal Commission succeeded, after prolonged negotiations, in obtaining from the French Executive an allotment of an area of 60,000 square feet of space, in the Trocadero grounds, for the Exhibits from India and the Colonies.

Of this space an area of about one-third has been allotted to the Indian and Ceylon Committee, and arrangements have been made to erect handsome and suitable pavilions on the site, for the reception of approved Indian and Ceylon Exhibits.

The Indian Section, as will be seen from the accompanying plans, &c., will be divided into three courts:—(a) The Imperial, in which the exhibits of the Government of India and of Native States will be shown; (b) The Private Exhibitors, in which the more artistic productions of Indian manufactures, merchants and others will be displayed; and (c) The Commercial, in which the trade and economic samples will be exhibited.

The total space at the disposal of the Indian Committee is exceedingly limited, and intending exhibitors are therefore advised to make as early application as possible, to prevent disappointment.

In order to partially defray the heavy cost the Indian Committee have incurred in erecting the Indian Pavilion, a general charge for space will have to be made.

The rate will necessarily depend on the position of the space required, but the minimum charge for space on the ground floor, will be at the rate of £1 per superficial foot.

Intending exhibitors can obtain forms of application for space, and full information regarding the Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition from the official agents to the Indian Committee—Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, or their Indian Firms—Messrs. King, King, & Co., Bombay, Messrs. King, Hamilton, & Co., Calcutta, and of the sub-agents—Messrs. T. N. Singh & Co., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, London. All applications for space in the Indian Section must be addressed to—Mr. B. J. Rose, Honorary Secretary, Indian and Ceylon Committee, Royal Commission, Paris Exhibition, 1900, India Office, Westminster, S. W.

ENGLISHWOMEN IN EGYPT.

DR. BUTCHER, English chaplain at Cairo, draws attention to the position of Englishwomen who go to Egypt in answer to advertisements applying for the services of governesses, dames de compagnie, &c. Of recent years, he says, several instances have occurred of young women who, having come out in consequence of such advertisements, in the hope of gaining an honest and respectable livelihood, have found themselves after a short time hopelessly ruined in a strange land. He does not wish to emply that the majority who advertise are inspired by other than honest and straight forward motives, but others are others who, having obtained the services in some domestic capacity of an inexperienced young English women, do not hesitate to employ all the means in their power to ruin her life and her future. The attempt often fails, but it sometimes succeeds. Dr. Butcher urges those who propose replying to advertisements to make preliminary inquiries of the English chaplains in Egypt, who will advise to the best of their power.

THREE WOMEN TO BE AVIODED.

BEWARE of three women—the one who does not love children, the one who does not love flowers, and she who openly declares that she does not love other women. There is something wanting in such and in probability all its place is supplied by some unlovely trait.

Men may smile and jest a little over the tenderness lavished on a baby, but, after all, the pratte every womanly woman involuntarily breaks into at the sight of the tiny beings is very sweet to masculine ears.

It was the first language they ever knew, and, in spite of the jest or smile the sweetest on wife's or sweetheart's lips.

They may laugh, too, at the little garden tools, which seem like playthings to their strength; but in their hearts they associate, and rightly, purity of character and life with the pursuit of gardening. As for the woman who does not care for her own sex, and boldly avows it, she is a coquette nure and simple.

No one knows better than the Salvation Army authorities how to "take occasion by the hand." General Booth will be seventy on April 10 next, and the scheme proposed in celebration of the event includes:

I. 70,000 new Soldiers and Recruits to be added to the Salvation Army.
II. 70,000 new Junior and Band of Love members to be added.
III. 70,000 increase in the regular circulation of papers and magazines.
IV. 70,000 of an increase in the sitting accommodation provided in the Army's Citadels and Halls.
V. 70,000 weekly increase in the permanent accommodation of the Army's Social Institutions.
VI. 70,000 new officers, Spiritual and Social.
VII. £70,000 to be raised by voluntary effort, and to be placed in the General's hands in the opening days of 1901, to be used in Army work.

General Booth, who has just set sail for Australia, is described at three score and ten as "a giant whose youth is daily renewed."

THE French Navy League is now an accomplished fact. The *Moniteur de la Flotte* is the agent for its constitution pending the definitive formation of a committee. The Minister of Marine himself, and many well-known deputies and senators, including MM. Cabart-Danneville, Gerville-Reache, Le Herisse, De Kerjegu, and Trouillot, with journalists and writers like Lieutenant Maurice Loir, are among the founders. Maritime questions, says the programme, grow ever more important, and yet France has placed in the second rank the duty of becoming a great naval Power. The new league is accordingly to be constantly preoccupied with the development of the war Navy and of naval means, of the mercantile marine and the auxiliary fleet, of French submarine cables and interior navigation. It is to extend the maritime section of the exhibition of 1900, to celebrate national events and the anniversaries of great seamen, and to organise naval festivals in France and the colonies. Through its members who belong to the Chambers, it is to compel the ruling power to neglect nothing to attain the end proposed. By lectures throughout France, and the work of writers and publicists, and in pamphlets and books, a vigorous public opinion is to be created, and the young are to be stimulated by the education of the eye and the heart. The league proposes not only to reveal dangers; it will also propose remedies. Here we would say to it, from experience in this country, that it should be content to discover, and make all men know what the want is, and should leave the Admiralty to supply it. A league that proposes specific remedies is a league given over from the beginning to faddists. The subscription for foundation members will not be less than 10f., while associates will pay 3f. a year, and there will be local affiliated societies. M. Lockroy seems to have been discussing this matter with Signor D'Adda, who had much to do with the formation of the Italian Navy League, and this gentleman has made public the Minister's remarks, which expound the programme of the new school and have pointed reference to the "future war" with England.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umta, 3,450 tons, Captain F Herrungton; sailed yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Venus, 2,312 tons, Captain D B Marshall sailed yesterday for Hamburg, a general cargo Mr Mrs Brogg and child, with and Master Wise and as a passenger.

THE Anchor Line s s Britannia, 1,909 tons, Captain A O Turner, sailed yesterday for Marsailes, Liverpool &c, with a general cargo and the following passenger Col and Mrs Sage, Mrs Kirr, Mr Small, and Mr Williams.

THE s s Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (17th February) with a cargo of sugar and 85 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pumba, 986 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R WR, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 155 cases opium, 1 horse, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Barney Mr Comber, Mr. Green, 2 Sisters of Charity, Miss Markwick—Miss Esmail, Abdulla and 67 deck.

THE RUBUTTINO STEAMER.—The following is a list of passengers on board the s. s. Ernest Simons, expected to arrive on Monday, at 5 p.m.: Mr. Hutchinson, Mr O. H. Lauwson, Mr. and Mrs. Verne, Mr. Kajiji, Mis Moyle, Mr, and Mrs. Rey, Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. an Mrs. Macpherson, Mr, G. J. O'Brien, Mr. Vidzevena and Mr. Enot.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 2.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej............	2143	Symons			P & O Co
India	2591	Robertson			M M & Co
Wanderer ship...	2717	Tupman			Standard Oil Co
Coconada.........	547	Hartley			M M & Co
Reynolds	2083	Mullan			A Montechoff
Tantallon	1983	Berry			W & A G & Co
Dorothey..........	1545	Williams			W & A G & Co
Ancona............	1885	Lockshone			P & O Co
Mazagon	3279	Cook			Do
Henry Bolcknow..	639	Bennett			B & P S N Co
Hutton	2745	Arkley			......
Nairung............	2867	Bullock			T M & Co
Umta...............	3450	Herrington			M M & Co
Jhafae..............	373	Nacoda			Allana Munjee
Kt Errant..........					K Nixon & Co
Jupiter..............	2190	Vasey			
Simla...............		Crawford			Transport
Bengo		Guerreiro			Portuguese Gunboat
H M S Lapwing ...		Lambert			Royal Navy
Eiffel Tower	2063	Campbell			W & A G & Co
Colaba	1108	Rait			M M & Co
H M S Eclipse		Bush			Flagship
Dalhousie..........		Warden			R I Marine
Skuld	913	Olsen			Bombay Co
Pemba..............	986	Rickford			M M & Co
Booldana	2146	Manwaring	Rangoon		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Thorndale......	1947	Lorimer	Coconada	2-3	W & A G & Co
D	Clan Mackay....	1654	Wodge	Genoa	10-3	F M & Co
F	Moorgate	2082	Harland	Japan	6-3	N Y K Kaisha
H&J	Wolfsburg......	1595	Pfeiffer	Karachi	4-3	Glade & Co
K	Venus	2312	Marshall	Hamburg	2-3	W&A G& Co
P R	Harrowing....	1299	Boagey	Liverpool	7-3	T M & Co
Q	Chindwara	1502	Bamber	Zanzibar	8-3	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
	Sabarmati.........	524	Fuckeera	C Mandvi	3-3	Shprd & Co
	Kaveri..............	553	Fuckeer	Bhownager	4-3	Sheprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Carthage.........	2893	Gadd	Aden	17-3	P & O Co
2	Britannia.........	1991	Turner	Liverpool	3-3	W&A G & Co
3	Singapore	2432	Pizzarello	Genoa	2-3	F Baldovino
6	Blodwen.........	1945	James	London		P & O Co
8	Gisela	2645	Mosca	Trieste		A L S N Co
12	Clyde	2198	Symons	Aden	4-3	P & O S N Co
13	Elax..............	2612	Baker	Trieste		W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Dumra	762	Rothwell	Karachi	3-3	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Pemba s	Rickford	Busreh, Feb 17
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Mauritius, Feb 17

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Elax s	Baker	Trieste and Venice
	Assyria s	Nicolson	Persian Gulf
	Singapore s.......	Pizzarello	Genoa, etc
	Thorndale s	Lorimer	Coconada
	Venus s	Marshall	Hamburg
	Britannia s	Turner	Liverpool, etc
	Umta s............	Herrington	Calcutta

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 2.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Mackay s—10 cases confectionery N Mahomedbhoy. 24 cases confectionery N Dessa.
Clan Forbes s—1 qr cask whisky Russee and Co.
Britannia s—12 cases whisky Dhunjebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Crewe Hall s—31 bales writing paper A H Russoolbhoy, 27 bales printing paper John Dickinson and Co, 11 bales printing paper H Abdoolally.
FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—66 cases candles, A H Gulam Hoosen.
Thorndale s—20 cases soap Furdoonjee Rustomjee and Co. 2 cases soap, Abba Gunny.
FROM HAMBURG.
Johennesberger s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit D Cowasjee
FROM ANTWERP.
Rudesheimer s—162 cases window glass A K M Ebramjee
FROM TRIESTE.
Maria Teresa s—10 cases perfumed spirit P M Nuzerally

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday the 4th inst. at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground for Commanding Officer's Parade.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows.—St. Mary's College—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

2. The Prospectus of the Tactical Rifle Matches to be held at Santa Cruz on the 10th instant has been sent to Officers Commanding companies and may be seen at Headquarters.

3. Leave of absence has been granted to Sergt H D Chew and Cadet F Jenning I Coy from 2nd March to 1st April 1899.

4. The following promotion will take effect in B Coy from this date—Corpl F H English to be Sergeant.

5 Company drills for the week—

A Company—At 8-30 p.m. to-day, Friday the 3rd instant at front of Scotch Church.

By Order
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1899.

1. The Corps will parade to-morrow (Saturday) as follows:—No. 1 Company at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cyclist may parade as usual.

No. 2 Company will proceed to Coorla for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30 and 3-55 p.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

Dress—Drill order Carbines only.

2. The layers of No. 1 Company will be examined for the layers prize on the 40 pr. Gun to-morrow before practice commences. The layers of No. 2 Company on Saturday the 11th instant,

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
LENTEN SERVICE.—FRIDAY, MARCH 3.
8-30 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Allan Cecil Miss	Foora J	Petlie F
Allen W H	Gaetley W A	Peterson C K
Anderson J	George Elias	Pilcher Sergt
Andrew Edwin Mrs	George D	Pillay C Rangasamy
Baboo Baynath Chowbey	Giles N	Pinto L P
Barnard Elsie Miss	Halm Alfred	Plurto H
Barneby W T	Hartnall Miss	Porter Alwell Mrs
Brodsky Sophie Miss	Harvey E J	Primadis Anton
Captain P	Hockley E Mrs	Roodrow James
Cardozo Maria Mrs	Holberg Adolt	Rudd Norman
Cattani F	Hunt Miss	Russell R P
Chard A	Jenkins Rosa Mrs	Saunders T R
Chatterton Dr	Kirkman Miss	Scott J
Clark R E Miss	Kitchin B Rev	Seidman Isak
Clarke Chas B Rev	Klotz Gustav	Sen B B
Dempster David	Knight Lolite Miss	Sharpe F S
Dennis G W	Lingi Marcernaro	Smith Mrs
Deronzier P	Long W D	Sorrow Manvill W B
Dinshaw S Cama	Longridge A H Rev	Stead R W
Dodd J	Mackenzie R D	Taylor M Mrs
Dodds J Mrs	McCarten H Rev	Vale Mrs
Drucker Emilia Miss	Mills K Mrs	Vignam A Dr
Elmore John H	Mohanlal J Vakil	Wadeson Miss
Evans Parker Mrs	Moritz M	Watts Mrs
Frere W H	Mosse G Mrs	Wearing Miss
Freshfield Phebe Miss	Naylor P	Webster H R
Fowler Reginald Mrs	Nice J W	Whittle A J
	Nickols Harold	Wilson Temple Mrs
	Norman J W	Withooski C
	Overthrow J Mrs	Yeomans Thom
	Oviedo Francisco	
	Patterson W Kelly	

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

It is notified for general information that the ANNUAL CAMP will OPEN at SANTA CRUZ on the 6th March, and that the ANNUAL INSPECTION will take place on the 21st idem. Applications for Railway Passes should be made to Lieut. Symons, as early as possible.

2. The TACTICAL MEETING will be held at Santa Cruz, on Friday, the 17th March. Entries for the Cyclist Competition (teams of 3) and the Lloyd Lindsay (teams of 4) should be sent to Lieut. Symons.

THE

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.

GRAND AND UPRIGHT.

THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

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Roller Skins for Cotton Mills,
Morocco Leather for Carriage Lining,
Enamelled Leather for Carriage Hood,
Patent Leather for Carriage Parts, Harness and for Boots and Shoes.
Russian Leather in various Brown Shades for Boots and Shoes.
Black Kid and Calf for Boots and Shoes.

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DEPOT :—Bombay.

Baba Dhaboo Street, No. 115, Bhendy Bazar.

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WHITE GLAZED TILES,

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THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES

By SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

DEALING WITH THE

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,

ITS MEMBERS,

PROCEDURE & CUSTOMS

WILL APPEAR IN THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OF MARCH 17.

PRESUMPTIONS AND INFERENCES.

A note, based chiefly on Privy Council Judgments on the Law as to Second Appeals in India.

BY

G. C. WHITWORTH.

BOMBAY :—COMBRIDGE & Co.

KARACHI :—JAMSHED & Co.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

SMOKERS!

TRY

A BOX OF

LIVIERATO & CO.'S

(*Late* MORAITI AND ALEVRA,)

CIGARETTES,

And we are sure you will not repent it.

—Prices to suit all pockets.

From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4-4 per 100.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODARMAL

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

At yesterday's weekly allotments of Indian Council Bills there were Rs. 10,60,000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 33,80,000 to Bombay and Rs.1,80,000 to Madras at 1s. 4d., the tenders at which rate were accepted to the extent of 4 per cent.of Telegraphic Transfers there were Rs. 17,80,000 allotted to Calcutta, and Rs. 6,20,000 to Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d., 4 per cent. of the tenders there at being accepted. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d.

Consols were quoted yesterday at 110 3-4 *ex* Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime higher, at 25·21 fcs.; while French Rentes remained at 103 1-4. Indian sterling loan declined 1 per cent. to 116; and 3½ per cent. Rupee securities, 1-16 per cent., to £67 1-16. Rates of discount were quoted at 2½ per cent. both for 3 months' sight short London Bills, and 6 months sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 27 1-2d. per oz.; and in New York 1-4 cent. to 59¾ cent. with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent. lower, at 4·86 dollars. About £50,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

For white Karachi wheat the quotation was 2s 1-2s, February March shipment, to Hall sellers via the canal; for Guzerat yellow Rapeseed, 35 1-8s per 416 lbs. February March shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market quiet; for Brown Rapeseed, 33 1-4s per 416 lb., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market.

The Liverpool cotton market closed steady yesterday Surats firm, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats and the Imports 25,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged; and extreme quotations for American Arrivals were given at 3 19-64d per lb. for March, and 3 11-32d for July, August delivery. The Manchester Market was firm.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York at 6 9-16 cents per lb.; for June Futures 6·27 cents was quoted and for September 6·13 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales; and the arrivals this season now compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899	1898	1897
Wednesday's Receipts.	11,000	25,000	12,000
Four days' do	75,000	107,000	62,000
Since 1st Sept.....	7,138,000	7,373,000	5,950,000

In our local Cotton Market there has to-day been a fair enquiry from exporters, whose purchases amounted to some 1,250 bales. Broach was quoted at Rs. 159 per candy, Bhownugger at Rs. 138 1-2, and Bengal at Rs. 122.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,162	bales.
Wheat	9,815	cwts.
Linseed	10,527	"
Rapeseed	2,204	"
Gingellyseed	7,723	"
Groundnuts	753	"
Castorseed	2,881	"
Rice	6,501	"

Freights are a steady market with a strong enquiry for both ready and forward loading.

Exchange opened quiet in tone at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few merchant Bills were reported sold at the rate; the enquiry for Bank Paper was moderate; and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4d per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 4d "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 5-32d "
Francs	1 70 "

Government Paper.—The market is quiet at 100 5-8 for money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 100 7-8 for Account, and 94 1-2 for Threes.

Shares are inanimate. Colaba Land and Mill are Rs. 10 higher; Surat City Press, Rs. 5; Port Canning Company, Rs. 5; Kemp and Co., Rs. 4. Bombay Burmah Trading are Rs. 100 higher in the first issue and Rs. 30 in the second.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this afternoon.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh arrived here from Bombay this evening.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Ernest Simons left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday the 1st instant at 7 p.m. and she is expected here on Monday 6th instant at 5 p.m.

The N Y K steamer Kagoshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 1st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur 2 27-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 3-4 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67 1-16
Bar Silver	27 1-3

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 3.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

988-612-96—Daphtary and F—Goswami Shri Goculnathjee Jivanlaljee Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Girdharjee—Khurderao and S.

996-509-96—Wadia and G—Bai Dhunbaijee and others vs Natha Kera and others—Payne G and S.

1003-339-98—Crawford B and Co—Chabildas Lallobhai and another vs Stephen Augustus Ralli and others—Cragie L and O.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

149-98—Dikshit and D—Lakhmidas Valji vs Valivahu—Mansukhlal D and J. Part heard.

For hearing on preliminary Issue.

651-97—Sorabji and J—Chhaganji Arjun vs Padmanath Laxuman and others—Trabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

293-98—Hiralal M and M—Nathmal Narsingdas vs Madhawji Virji—Cragie L and O.

611-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and another vs Nazarali Dawoodji and another—Little and Co

97-98—Captain and V—Pirarji Khan Mahomed vs John H N Graham and others—Hiralal M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton.

For Consent Decree.

3-99—Capt and V—Sorabji Pestonji Colabawala vs Nusserwanji Pestonji Colabawalla and another—R. P Barucha and Capt and V

60-99—Ardeshir H and D—Kaderbhoy Mulla Hussonally vs Tyebjee Allibhoy and others—Crawford B and Co.

328-97—In person—Balbhai Pandurbhai Sonar vs Mahadew Abhajee Kalay—K J Mantri.

For Trial of Issues.

339-84—Little and Co—L A Watkins vs C F Farran Ag Advocate General and others—E F Nicholson—Pestonjee R and K and M Mistri.

603-94—Mansukhlal D and J—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Premchund and others—In person

623-95—Chit is M and M—Crishnanath Sitaram Dimole vs Madon Moroba and others—Pestonjee R and K, Mathubhai and J and In person.

44-97—Ardeshir H and D—Jamnadas Lallobhoy and others vs Amerchand Kuchra and another.

171-98—Mansukhlal D and J—For pauper—Anandrao Shamrao vs Harjivalubdas Balgowandas—Wadia and J

281-98—Nanu and H—The Manmar Manufacturing Co Ld vs The Peerless Manufacturing Co and others—Dikshit and D and M and M.

91-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Vithaldas Ruschordas vs Harri vullub Narsidas and others—Craigie L and O and B and K.

139-98—Sorabjee and J—Cowasjee Cursetjee vs Ramchandra Waman and another—Edgelow G and W.

437-98—Payne G and S—Sewjee Keswjee vs Mithibai—In person.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd March, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	2	2	32 p.m.	...	17
Suez	2	2	55 p.m.	...	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 2nd March, 1899.

From	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
Calcutta	1	6	...	1
Karachi	...	13	...	1
Madras	2	14	...	2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MENDONCA—March 2, at Worlee, Bombay, at 4-30 a.m., Mrs. Rosina Mendonca, beloved wife of Mr. Dominic Mendonca, C M and M R F in Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co, Bombay. Deeply regretted by her husband, relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DILLON—February 23, at Allahabad, Denis, the infant son of Charles Dill re, Ra ister-at-Law.

FOY—February 28, at Allahabad, of enteric, George Edward Foy, Barrister-at-Law.

HIGGINS—February 12, at Secunderabad, Deccan, Frederick William, the only beloved son of Thomas Walker Higgins, Joint Station Master, E C R, Bezwada junction, aged 13 years and 4 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1899.

The penal system at the Andamans formed the subject of an interesting paper read before the Society of Arts recently by Colonel Richard Temple, C. I. E., the Chief Commissioner of those Islands and the Nicobars. We would not advise anyone to qualify for Port Blair as an earthly Paradise, with its beautiful harbour, equable climate and tropical vegetation. But whoever finds that he must commit a crime deserving of everything short of death would do well to so arrange matters that he should be sent to the Andamans rather than Portland or even Chatham, where convicts have to assuage the pangs of hunger with candle-ends and offal. Colonel Temple expressly disclaims any wish to draw comparisons, on the ground that what is suited to India and the Indian peoples is not necessarily suited to—say England and the English. But while it is admitted that the English penal system has failed dismally to effect any reformation of the criminal classes, that emerge from convict establishments more brutalised and irreclaimable than when they entered, it may be fairly claimed for the great penal settlement of Port Blair that it accomplishes at least a fair measure of reform in the criminal sent there. The Andamans with the Nicobar Islands extend north and south down the middle of the Bay of Bengal for a distance of six hundred miles, with a breadth of nowhere more than forty miles. The most northern of the Andamans is little more than a hundred miles from the coast of Burmah; the most southern of the Nicobars is about the same distance from Sumatra. The aborigines of the Andamans are described by the lecturer as a harmless race of naked savages of the Negrito type; the natives of the Nicobars are a jovial trading community of Malays, who until quite recent times were dangerous wreckers and pirates. The harmless Negritos would appear to have followed the same trade in their leisure moments, for it was to check the murder and ill-treatment of shipwrecked mariners that the Government of India in 1856 resolved to follow the example set over a hundred years before, and establish penal settlements at Port Blair and Port Cornwallis. The large number of mutineers, deserters and rebels on the hands of the Government in the following year supplied a considerable population for the new colony. Port Blair being three hundred miles from the coast of Burmah and seven hundred from India, surrounded by a sea frequently swept by cyclones, escape is difficult. But men will risk a good deal, even life itself, for freedom, and escapes have been effected as the result of "splendid courage exhibited in a wrong direction." The Chief Commissioner of the Andamans may be excused for holding that escape is *malum in se*, especially as he pays so frank a tribute to the intrepidity of the successful fugitives.

The present convict population numbers about 11,000 men and 800 women, most of them sentenced for life, and the rest to very long terms of transportation. But even the life convicts may by good behaviour obtain their freedom and return to their friends in periods varying from twenty to twenty-five years, with the earnings of their independent industry during the last ten or fifteen years of detention. The first ten years of their term is disciplinary to a degree; in other words, it is penal servitude, pure and simple, with some alleviations purchasable by good conduct. The Commissioner holds that the first things that strike one on landing at Port Blair are the great beauty and also the depression of the place, the terrible tranquillity, the peaceful demeanour of the convict population, and their obvious desire to please the powers that be. The visitor, however, would do well not to be deceived by appearances. Every man and every woman of them has figured in some striking tragedy which has qualified them for transportation for life, and every one of them is capable of new crimes while undergoing the life sentence. Every village and hamlet, every barrack and workshop has some ghastly story which shows that the want of self-control which differentiates the criminal class all over the world from ordinary people, is manifest in Port Blair after trial and condemnation as well as before. The convict is sent to Port Blair because of a murder, a gang-robbery, a forgery. The Port Blair system was gradually evolved by experience of this dangerous class, and without any reference to preconceived theories. Men of the highest administrative ability, Lord Mayo himself, who fell under the knife of a Pathan convict, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Clive Bayley, Sir Charles Lyall and many men of similar stamp took a leading part in building up the system. Colonel Temple looks upon the convict as very like other men, except in the one fundamental characteristic—want of self-control. That is the root and origin of the vast majority of offences against morality and society. It is always present and must always be looked for and guarded against. A certain number of human beings are born entirely vicious, but they are not a large proportion even among the life-convicts. Of the 12,000 of these at Port Blair, about 250 are so desperately wicked and dangerous that it is a necessary precaution to keep them permanently in gaol. The majority are capable of reform. Many are not vicious at all, but are liable to break out at intervals. The practical administrator must never lose sight of the fact that the ordinary convict may at any moment lose his self-control on very inadequate provocation. These ideas the lecturer candidly says, have never been officially stated, but they are the basis of the system at Port Blair. That settlement is a huge practical reformatory with an organisation working steadily for the reform of the criminal. One of the inducements to the convict to aid in the process is that he may, by good behaviour, commute his life-sentence to twenty or twenty-five years.

The first thing done with the convict on his arrival is to break him to harness by six months of the sternest discipline in the cellular gaol. He is put through a hard, rigid, uncompromising course to bend his rebellious nature to the yoke. He remains in his cell all day and all night, the irksomeness of the discipline being relieved only by light work in the cell and a brief period of exercise going round and round in a ring. He is then transferred to the Associated Jail where he undergoes hard labour in gangs, under strict discipline, for a year and a-half. For the next three years he is employed as a slave, sleeping in barracks, locked up with other slaves, working all day under supervision, "an unpaid, unrewarded labourer, but well fed, housed and cared for, and always under watch and guard." Thenceforward the convict may expect a little alleviation of his hard lot. He becomes eligible for small posts, and gets a very small allowance which he may spend on little luxuries or deposit in the Savings' Bank. If, at the end of ten years, he has shown that he can shift for himself and may be trusted out of sight of the officers, he is given a local ticket of leave, and becomes "a self-supporter." He may then earn his living on a small farm, or keeping cattle, or by any suitable employment. He may send for his wife and children and live in his own house in a village, or he may get leave to marry a convict woman who has arrived at a similar stage of semi-emancipation. The Commissioner himself sees that there is no just cause or impediment to such a marriage. Once sanctioned and registered it becomes binding, and neither party can leave the island without the other. After ten or fifteen years of self-supporting life, the convict may one day obtain an absolute release, and he is free to return to his friends, not a penniless pauperised outcast, but a man trained to earn his own living, and with his savings in the bank. When setting up on his own account in the Andamans, the convict is given a house, food and tools. At a later period he obtains a certain exemption from rent, taxes and the like, until he emerges into the stage when he can stand alone and pay his rent and taxes like a free man. The women are subjected to a similar regime, somewhat softened in deference to sex. They become eligible for marriage, or domestic service after five years' penal discipline. When a convict woman has completed fifteen years in the island she may accompany her husband to India or Burmah, as the case may be. Every effort is made to make the settlement as far as may be self-supporting. The convicts are employed to clear forests, drain swamps, grow food and fodder, tea, coffee, cocoa, and the like. They prepare and cook the food, make the kitchen utensils, pots and pans; they build carriages, and steam launches, erect barracks' houses, construct embankments, smelt iron ore, do anything and everything, cleaning and spinning the wool as it comes from the sheep's back, and manufacturing cotton sheeting, and carpets. They tan the skins of their own cattle, gather the cotton from the pod and spin it into yarn. They are employed in running machinery of all kinds in huge steam-workshops. They do the port-signalling, tide-gauging, meteorological reporting. They are expert lithographers and printers. Sad to say, all the best formen in the printing, lithographing, and stereotyping establishment were found using the metal in making rupees. There is no end to such disappointments; but then the convict is "a born rebel, without self-control or right impulses."

The death of Lord Herschell brings to a close a particularly useful, if not a brilliant career. Born in 1836, the son of a Non-conformist minister, the ex-Lord Chancellor owed all his success in life to his own ability and industry. He was educated at University College and Bonn and took his degree with classical honours at the London University. Called to the Bar in 1850 he took silk in 1872 being shortly afterwards appointed Recorder of Carlisle. It was not until 1874 that he sought Parliamentary honours, the first constituency for which he stood being Durham city when he was one of the celebrated Durham Thirteen. Under Mr. Gladstone's administration he became Solicitor-General and Mr Lucy describing him said "Sir Farrer Herschell manages to combine acuteness, lucidity and argumentative power which makes a man's fortune at the Bar with that indescribable something which makes speech acceptable in the House of Commons." In 1886 when Sir Henry James declined the Woolsack, Sir Farrer Herschell accepted it and was made a baron. No one was more loyal to his party or his leader. Indeed there were some who declared he carried his political loyalty too far. But when the clamours of faction were loudest, when the self-constituted rulers of London society were threatening all Liberals with ostracism and disgrace, when foul and calumnious charges of complicity in murder were hurled by frantic partisans against political antagonists more honourable than themselves, Lord Herschell's nerves were calm and his courage unshaken. It used to be said of him that he was the only barrister in the House whose profession could not be detected the moment he began to speak. He afterwards however, found an audience which suited him even better than the House of Commons. Very few people have really enjoyed the privilege of talking to the House of Lords, except for a guinea a minute, at the Bar. The late Lord Grey pronounced it to be like speaking to dead men by torchlight. Lord Herschell and the Duke of Argyle both revelled in it. Although on political questions he was always in a minority of less than one to ten, the ascendancy he gained over house was marvellous. Both sides took his law for gospel. His speech on the second reading of the Special Commission Bill was pronounced as able, as conclusive, as convincing, as anything which the Lords have heard in this generation. It was unanswerable, and has certainly never been answered. To the Appeal Court he took not only a judicial mind but a thorough knowledge of jurisprudence as well as of case law. And he regarded presiding over a Royal Commission as a holiday. He presided over the committee which met to investigate questions affecting Indian currency and for that purpose visited this country eleven years ago, as a result of which the mints were closed and the rupee forced up to 1s. 4d. His visit to Washington, where the ex-Lord Chancellor died was in connection with the Behring Sea Sealing question, reciprocal mining regulations, the Alaskan boundary restriction, regulations for the preservation of the fisheries of the great lakes, the North Atlantic the boundary question, the Labour Laws and reciprocity of trade. Lord Herschell with four others were the British Commissioners and they met their American colleagues for the first time in August last at Quebec adjourning to Washington in November. In the middle of last month they discovered their inability to arrive at an agreement and adjourned till midsummer. The difficulty of arriving at an agreement will not be rendered any simpler by the death of Lord Herschell.

This week's mortality tables touch the highest total reached since the epidemic commenced its decline a year ago. The total for the week ending February 28 was 2,249 as compared with 2,080 the corresponding week of last year and 529 the average weekly mortality in corresponding weeks of normal years. The death rate is set down at 139·97 per thousand per annum. Of the total number of deaths only 945 appear under the heading plague, though 1,720 is more like the accurate total, for it may be safely assumed that at least 800 cases have been successfully concealed. No less than 108 deaths are reported to have occurred from measles; 147 deaths are set down to remittent fever and 179 to phthisis as compared with less than a hundred in normal times; 70 to diseases of the nervous system instead of about half that number and 310 to affections of the respiratory organs as compared with an average of 130. Diarrhœa and dysentery and other diseases are also blamed for being more than usually destructive, even old age and debility being extraordinarily fatal. Of the total deaths from plague 92 occurred in Byculla, 67 in Girgaum and 40 in several other divisions. The only free locality was Southern Fort, the Northern and Esplanade having 38 and Colaba 25. District Plague Officers have been as vigilant as ever, having inspected close on ten thousand houses, of which they disinfected 1,638 and ordered evacuation of 303. In the course of their daily rounds they came across 989 cases of plague. Of these only 313 were induced to go to hospital, and of the whole 934 died. The mofussil returns bring the record up to February 17 only, a period now too remote to be of much interest. The Panch Mahals report shows that the Ghanchis had been concealing cases for some time in Godhra and it was not until the evacuation of the town was ordered that they came to light. Hence the apparently alarming rise there. In the Gokak taluka of Belgaum four cases occurred in one family that was permitted to work in their house during the day and probably slept there at night, a matter which ought not to have been possible, for evacuation should, if carried out at all, be complete and entire. The efficacy of inoculation is still being illustrated at Dharwar and Hubli. So far as Sind is concerned the authorities are much perplexed. Though the province generally is free, seventeen indigenous cases have occurred in Karachi city and the death-rate of the Municipal towns of Kotri and Tatta are extremely high. The mystery was to be enquired into, and possibly has been satisfactorily elucidated by this time. In Cutch the Political Agent is apprehensive of another epidemic. Sir Andrew Wingate's remarks on operations in Bombay city record a belief that though emigration is taking place from Bombay, there are still about 850,000 people remaining. As the figures of the Health Officer's report are calculated on a population of 821,764 at the utmost, the difficulty of determining exactly where we are, will be easily recognised.

Sir James Bevan Edwards, who has resigned his seat for Hythe, won it in 1895 by a majority of 463 votes. That has been improved upon in a heavier poll by Sir Edward Sassoon, who has defeated Sir Israel Hart by 527 votes. The ex-member is a retired Lieutenant-General of Engineers who served in the Crimean, was employed in the demolition of the docks at Sebastopol, and served in the Indian Mutiny. He commanded the Engineers in Suakim and was subsequently specially employed to inspect and report upon the organisation of the Local Forces of Australian colonies and New Zealand, taking command at Hongkong on completion of that duty. Sir Edward Sassoon, the successful candidate, is a native of Bombay, being a son of the late Sir Albert Sassoon, and was born in 1856. He has not before sought Parliamentary honours. Sir Israel Hart, his opponent in the Liberal interest, is a member of the same religious body as the Sassoons. He is twenty years older than the successful candidate and is a merchant and manufacturer of Leicester, of which borough he has been high bailiff and four times mayor.

His Excellency the Governor has authorized the closing of all public offices from Wednesday, March 29th, to Tuesday, April 4th, on account of the Easter holidays.

His Excellency Colonel Machado, Governor-General of Portuguese India, who is on a tour to Damaun, accompanied by his suite is expected here to-day at 7 a.m., by the Admedabad mail train from Damaun. His Excellency during his brief stay in Bombay will reside at the Esplanade Hotel. He is leaving for Goa to-morrow afternoon by the gunboat Bengo, which is awaiting His Excellency's arrival.

Captain F. W. J. Caulfield, 5th Bombay Infantry has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad in addition to his Military duties, and is also appointed a First Class Magistrate in the same district.

The Ven. Archdeacon W. E. Scott, M.A., has been granted privilege leave from March 11th, and the Rev. P. B. Horne, M.A., Chaplain of St. Mary's Poona, has been appointed to act as Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay during the former's absence. Mr. R. E. Candy is permitted to resign His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment, with effect from the 5th April 1899.

The following appointments have been made from the date of Lieut-Col. W. McConaghy's permanent promotion in the Military Department :—Lieut-Col. J. P. Greany, M. D., I. M. S., to be Civil Surgeon, Poona; Lieut-Col. C. T. Peters, M. B., I. M. S., to be Civil Surgeon, Belgaum; Captain J. B. Smith, M. B., M. Ch., I. M. S., to be Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, continuing to act as Assistant Civil Surgeon and Civil Surgeon, Poona. The latter is allowed twelve months' leave.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. H. Candy, B.A., L.L.M., (Cantab) to be Principal of the Elphinstone High School as a temporary measure.

Capt. W. Hudson has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Poona and Kirkee.

Lieutenant D. F. Powell, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, resigns his Commission.

Captain W. Lockhart Muir has been appointed on plague duty at Poona.

The services of Major F. A. C. Kreyer are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

Captain F. R. E. Lock, I. S. C., has been appointed on plague duty at Bombay.

Miss A. M. Benson, M.D., first physician at Pestonji Hormasji Kama Hospital for women and children has been allowed six months' leave.

Mr. R. J. C. Lord, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. P. Khareghat, I.C.S.

Lieutenant A. G. M. Hogg has been appointed Assistant Political Superintendent and ex-officio Superintendent of Police, Palanpur.

Lieutenant H. W. Berthon has been appointed Adjutant of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

The following promotions in the G. I. P. Volunteer Corps have been made :—Captain and Honorary Major W. Shipp to be Major, vice Gore-Brown, promoted; Lieut. J. F. Pennock to be Captain, vice Thomson, resigned; Lieut H. M. Mitchell to be Captain, vice Shipp, promoted; Lieutenant G. R. Webb to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

The 23rd Bombay Rifles, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel R. Scallon (late Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry), proceeding from Nasirabad to Quetta, will make use of the newly constructed Southern Punjab Railway, instead of travelling via Bombay and Karachi, as was originally proposed. The Regiment is due at Bhatinda on the afternoon of the 5th March and at Samasata at noon on the following day. The change in route will result in a considerable saving to Government.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 28th February was 2,249, giving a death-rate of 139·97 per annum per thousand a against 129·97, the corresponding period of last year, and 64·29 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 153 died from fevers; 945 plague; 7, small-pox; 108, measles; 2, cholera; 1, leprosy; 179, phthisis; 70, diseases of the nervous system; 310, affections of the respiratory organs; 50, diarrhœa; 55, dysentery; 37, still-born; 63, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 73; Brahmin, 71; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 16, Hindu of other caste, 1,322; Hindu outcaste, 201; Musalman, 420; Parsee, 52; Jew, 10; Native Christian, 66; Eurasian, 8; European, 1; Negro African, 5; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 201 as against 201 the corresponding period of last year, and 223 the average over the past five years.

Brigadier-General Michell, Commanding the Assam district, will take ninety days' leave home on March 21st.

Sir James Westland arrived in Allahabad on Tuesday and is at present a guest of Sir Antony MacDonnell at Government House.

When Mr. Markham, Manager of the Hathwa Raj, proceeds on leave in April, Babu Bepin Behari Bose, C. I. E., now Assistant Manager, will act for him.

General Galbraith, Commanding the Quetta District has proceeded on sixty days' leave : Colonel Bruce, 19th Bengal Lancers, commanding the district temporarily.

The native who tried to wreck the Darjiling mail train about three weeks ago has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate at Nattore.

It is notified that the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Thursday the 9th day of March 1899, at 2 p.m.

Regarding the recent raids into the Kurram by the Chamkannis it is understood that the Khani Khel section of the tribe were the offenders; but the Haji Khel section gave them access to the valley through their villages. The raiders are said still to be mustered in large numbers.

A correspondent telegraphs from Cannanore that at a meeting of the people held on that day a resolution was adopted begging that the consideration of the Malabar Tenants Compensation Bill, which is now before the Legislative Council, may be deferred. It is also reported that they are preparing a memorial to be formally submitted to Government.

Captain R. H. Elliot, I. M. S., has returned to Coonoor from Bombay, whither he was sent by the Madras Government to confer on snake-poison topics with Professor Fraser, President of the Plague Commission, whose work in connection with snake-poison is well known. It is likely that Captain Elliot will be put on special duty to enable him to devote his time to the discovery of an antidote to snake-poison.

It will be a disappointment to the polo world, writes a contemporary to know that the 4th Hussars the winners of the Inter-Regimental Tournament are not able to go on to Umballa two of their players having to leave India by this week's mail steamer. The 9th Lancers too have decided not to enter and thus the chance of a meeting between their team and that of the 4th Dragoon Guards which was one of the prospective attractions of the Umballa Tournament, falls through for the present season.

The Government of India have sanctioned the introduction of blanket stretchers for use by troops when operating in a difficult and mountainous country. Each unit will be at once supplied with one blanket stretcher as a pattern and on the unit being mobilised the remainder required to complete to the following scale will be made up expeditiously, under the orders of the officer commanding:—For each regiment of cavalry and infantry, British and Native 16. For each battery of artillery, British and Native 4. For each company of Sappers and Miners, 4.

In the course of Wednesday's ceromony at the Colombo Harbour Board it was stated that the new work which was then inaugurated will occupy five years, and it will be the largest dock of its kind in the Eastern seas, and the only one between Malta and Hongkong capable of receiving first-class battleships. The Governor replying, gave credit to Sir Arthur Havelock for the inception of the work, and envied his successor, who would see the completion of what would make Colombo rank amongst the first ports of Empire.

The proposed chief court for Burma is now unlikely to come into being this year as the Imperial legislation necessary for its creation has not yet been begun. The new bench is likely to be made up of the Recorder of Rangoon, and the Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma associated with a third judge who has still to be appointed and who may be either a barrister or a civilian, probably the former. This arrangement will leave the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma at Mandalay where his presence is required will connection with appeals from the more backward areas of the nor hern province.

Last week it was thought that the Abdul Rahman Khel, a section of the Mahsud Waziris, meant to raid in the neighbourhood of the Gomal Pass, as eighty of them had collected in the village of a notorious malik named Guldad. Accordingly Jatta post was warned to be on the alert, and the Political Officer hurried from Sarwakai to Harderi Kach and made arrangements to block the two important routes leading into British territory. He summoned the local jirgas who plausibly explained that the gathering was merely one to settle a dispute about land. Heavy security was taken from them for the good behaviour of Guldad and the incident terminated.

Considerable interest is being taken in Rangoon, says the local "Times," in the attitude of a General Officer towards his landlord. It is said that this officer has occupied a house, whose rent was formerly Rs. 140 and Rs. 150, which he finds comes under the Madras rules, not Bengal rules, whereby an officer can refuse to pay more than Rs. 100 a month rent; and not even that sum need be spent if the officer be a General and engineers the water properly. For instance, a General may call a Board (under Madras rules) to have elaborate repairs. Suppose these are estimated at Rs. 300; the house-owner receives no rent for three months. Then the General may pay a solitary Rs. 100 to his landlord for the fourth month, and the landlord must feel as happy as he can.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARTITION OF CHINA IN SIGHT.

THE NATIONS THAT KNOW WHAT TO DO.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Peking correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs that the Italian demand upon China includes the concession of three islands off the coast with perferential railway and mining rights within their sphere of influence covering the whole of the Southern and two-thirds of the Che-Keang Province.

The "Times," in a leading article, this morning, after sympathising with the Italian action, expresses the hope that the British Foreign Office will grasp the true condition of affairs before it is too late.

China, the leading journal says, is breaking up, and the future lies with the nations who understand what to do.

THE ANTI-ROYALIST CRUSADE IN FRANCE.

Further police raids have been made in Paris upon the head-quarters of the "Patrie Francaise" and other leagues.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

SEVERE OPERATION.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

A large cyst has been excised from the Pope's thigh without placing the patient under chloroform. Slight fever has followed upon the operation, but his Holiness is doing well.

THE POPE RECOVERING.

MARCH 2.

The latest bulletin from Rome states that his Holiness the Pope has passed a good night.

MR. KIPLING'S CONDITION.

SLIGHTLY BETTER.

The latest bulletin reports Mr. Rudyard Kipling as being slightly better.

MR. KIPLING IMPROVING AND CONSCIOUS.

MARCH 2.

This morning's despatches announce a continued improvement in Mr. Rudyard Kipling's condition, consciousness being restored.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

MARCH. 1.

The French Senate has passed the Bill referring the Dreyfus revision proceedings to the united sections of the Court of Cassation by 158 to 131 votes.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

The Sagasta Cabinet has resigned owing to meeting with violent opposition in the Spanish Cortes.

ITALY AND CHINA.

Italy has demanded from China a lease of Sanmun Bay, south of Ningpo.

JAPANESE IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

EQUAL FOOTING WITH EUROPEANS.

The Second Chamber of the Dutch Legislature has passed a Bill placing Japanese subjects upon an equal footing with Europeans in the Dutch East Indies.

THE CONTROL OF THE NORTHERN CHINESE RAILWAY.

THE DIRECTOR ACQUITTED.

Hu-Yu-Fen, the Director of the Northern Chinese Railways, whose removal from office was opposed by Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister at Peking, has been acquitted of the charges of maladministration.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

HYTHE ELECTION.

Sir Edward Sassoon, Conservative, has been elected member for Hythe by 2,425 votes against 1,898 polled by Sir Israel Hart, the Liberal candidate, and replaces General Sir James Edwards, who resigned the seat.

DEATH OF LORD HERSCHELL.

Lord Herschell died suddenly, to-day, in Washington.

The Right Hon. Lord Farrer Herschell, P.C., created Baron in 1866, when he became Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, during Mr. Gladstone's administration. He was the son of the Rev. R. H. Herschell and was born in 1837; educated at University College, London, and at Bonn (B. A. London University, 1857); was called to the Bar in 1860, and became Q.C. and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1872. He represented Durham in the Liberal interest from 1874 to 1885; was Knighted and made Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's ministry in 1880, and in 1886 was raised to the peerage and became Lord High Chancellor. He took part in the Round Table conference on Home Rule, the first meeting of which was held in his house. On the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Lord Herschell was unanimously elected President. In 1888, during his absence in India, he was elected Alderman on the County Council, but declined to fill the office. He was president of the Imperial Institute and was in Washington, where he died in connection with the adjustment of the difficulties before Canada and the States.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th ultimo arrived at Brinnisi, to-day.

SUEZ, MARCH 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, left here, at 10 p.m. to-day.

ADEN, MARCH 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the homeward mails of the 25th ultimo, arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

Captain McKerrell, Inspector, Punjab and Bengal Gymnasia, is granted eight months' leave home.

On arrival in India, Second Lieutenants W. R. Izat is posted to the Punjab Military Works and A. R. C. Sanders to No. 6 Company, Sappers, at Lundi Kotal.

Lieutenants E. J. Dobbin and H. Herrick, Army Medical Corps, are posted from Home to Bombay Command.

Major Oldfield, R. E., is transferred from Madras to Bombay Command, Military Works.

Second Lieutenant A. F. Hill, R. F. is posted to Bombay Command.

Major Wilkinson, Station Staff Officer, Nussirabad, officiates as D. A. A. G., Quetta, vice Major Pinney, proceeding on eight months' leave home.

THE POONA MURDERS.

TRIAL OF WASUDEV, RANADE AND SATHE.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 2.

The hearing of the case against Wasudev, Ranade and Sathe was commenced at the Sessions Court, to-day, before Mr. Crowe.

Mr. Dinshaw Davur, Bombay barrister, and Mr. Kirthane, instructed by Mr. Lele, appeared for the accused Sathe; Mr. Jinah, Barrister, instructed by Mr. Bukhly, for accused Ranade; and Mr. Bomanjee Master for accused Wasudev.

Mr. Anderson, barrister, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, appeared for the Crown. The police kept the crowd out. The various exhibits, which were employed in the case, were laid before the Judge's seat. The prisoners were brought in under a strong escort of a number of European constables from Yerrowda. The following gentlemen were empanelled on the Jury:—Messrs. Nusserwanji Nowroji, E. W. Fraser, Professor Govind Vithal Kurkaray, Messrs. Gungaram Jaganath Mudliar, and Seetaram Godbole.

Mr. Anderson said the prisoners were charged, the first two with the murder of the Dravids, and with abetment, and the third charged with abetment under 302, 114. Together they would be tried on twelve charges.

The charges were read out. Wasudev admitted his guilt in murdering Ramchander; also admitted abetment in killing Ganesh. Ranade also admitted killing Ganesh Dravid. Sathe did not admit his guilt in abetting and killing Ramchander and Ganesh. The Jury were then sworn.

Mr. Anderson pointed out that his Honour should not accept the pleas of guilty of the two prisoners, Wasudev and Ranade. They were being tried conjointly, and by accepting their pleas they would be unfair to the other prisoners. He drew attention to the fact that the first two prisoners had not implicated Sathe. In their statements they did, but in the hearing of the case he would therefore have to call them as witnesses. That their evidence would be the same, not implicating Sathe, was more than likely. It would only save lengthening complication if they were all tried together. He cited the ruling of Mr. Justice Mir Ali on the subject to his Honour, who agreed to accept the suggestion, and the trial commenced.

Mr. Anderson, in opening the case, said that the Dravids, on Wednesday, 8th February, met their deaths within a short distance from their house. Damodher was the head and front of the whole matter. He got up a club under some religious name, got arms and practised and used them amongst themselves. With regard to Mr. Rand's murder, Wasudev and Ranade had made long statements. They were implicated in the actual murder. Sathe had some knowledge of it. Balkrishna was arrested in Hyderabad. Then Wasudev was in Amraoti, and sent for. He came to Poona. Wasudev met his two friends, Ranade and Sathe, and when together they made an attempt upon Ramjee's life on the 9th. They were sent for as one of the Chapekars was in trouble. Some time in the evening, Mr. Brewin and Mr. Kennedy went to the Farashkhana. Wasudev took firearms with him, loaded and hidden in his dhotur. Ramjee was also there. Wasudeo whipped out the revolver, fired at Ramjee, and just missed him. Ranade gave information regarding the pistol and gave the case against Sathe. Whilst the two were doing the deed he was watching. The law was that every-one concerned in a conspiracy was equally guilty. He asked the jury to watch the case against Sathe as it would be the object of the prosecution to prove he might not have been actually on the spot.

Ramchandra Krishna Purandhare, sub-overseer, Public Works Department, said he had made a plan by order.

Ramjee Pandoo Waman Nagojee Kadam, head police constable, said he remembered the 8th February. He went into Sadashiv Peith on receiving information and saw two wounded men. They were the Dravids. He knew them before. They were sent to hospital and next day he went to the same spot and found a bullet.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davur, he said he got information by people running shouting "Murder! murder!" He new Nilkant. I saw him near the bodies. He was there before me. Ganu Sonu, head police constable, said Ramjee came near the bodies, and gave instruction to take Ramchander to hospital.

Shaik Hoosain, another police constable, said he went to the place where the Dravids were wounded and took Ganesh to hospital.

Dr. Easdon, House Surgeon, said: Ganesh Ramchander brought the wounded, both alive and sensible. Ganesh was in a state of collapse and pulseless. I extracted the bullets. Ramchander died at 2-30. I was present when the Mamlatdar began taking depositions.

Rao Saheb Mohoniraj Eknath Ghotarnkar, City Mamlatdar, said: the Dravids were conscious and able to speak. He went to hospital to take depositions. Ramchander was in a better condition.

Rao Saheb Sabnis Assistant Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital, said: I performed "post-mortem" examination. I gave evidence regarding the nature of the wounds.

Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate, said: On the 10th February Wasudeo was brought before him, about five in the evening. He made a statement. The Sheristadar took down the statement at his dictation, which was read before accused Wasudeo had signed. He made voluntary confessions, as he was anxious about it. He committed the case to the Sessions. Wasudeo made another statement, which recorded Wasudeo's statement read to the Court.

As soon as the statement was concluded, witness continued and said: The revolver shown him had his initials. The coat referred to by Wasudeo as having been worn by Ranade was a Norfolk jacket. Ranade made a statement the same night. The statement was also put in. Further questioned, he said the pistol shown him bearing the signature was one referred in Ranade's statement. He remembered witness, named Vishnu Krishna Shindey, giving evidence about Ranade, having come to rent a house at Ranade's request. The rent note was shown to prisoner, and was acknowledged to be his handwriting. The day following Sathe was brought and made a statement. He asked him if he was going to make a voluntary statement. He said yes. The statement of Sathe was read. Questioned regarding the witness, he said the book shown was the one produced by Sathe dealing with drill. The knife shown him was also that spoken of. The two clubs were also those alluded to by Sathe as having been carried by Wasudeo and Ranade. Witness identified the clothes he had spoken of in the confession, and had them recorded.

The answers given by Sathe to questions put regarding the changing of the caps with Londe in the statement made by Sathe regarding the things burned was truly recorded.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davur he said he can't say when accused was arrested. The recorded confession of Sathe was not placed. He was brought to his house. There was one European and some Native policemen present. Mr. Guider was not present. He recollected there was no mention of Sathe in the confessions of Wasudew and Ranade. It did not strike as strange Sathe should have made a confession at the time of the committal and asked the other accused whether Sathe was present as they did not mention. The last named accused put questions. He asked these questions as the Magistrate had put them in order to enable accused to explain anything appearing in the evidence against him. It held his enquiry in the Farashkana. The police kept the crowd out. Sathe's father made an application to see his son. Witness replied that if he would make that application when the prisoners were before him he would see what could be done. He made a verbal notification to Sathe's father. He renewed the application on the 22nd. He held enquiry that day in the morning and committed prisoners to the sessions. He used to get fever in the afternoon, so he held it in the morning. He did not inform Sathe's father of the change of hour question regarding the burning of the cap. Probably it has been suggested by the Police Prosecutor. Londhe seemed to be timid. Witness seemed to be frightened. He may have been frightened at being shot.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson, he said: There had been previous enquiry about two o'clock. It was publicly known when he asked Wasudeo and Ranade about Sathe treating their confessions as part of the evidence.

Sathe asked Mr. Carvalho a few questions.

When brought before you on the 11th, how many were present? I think two sowars followed your carriage?—There were two or three policemen, a European constable Messrs. Moore and Guider.

You said there was no one present besides the constables. Did nobody hand you a pistol and knife? Were they left on the table, and showed to you and you recognised them? Would you recognise the constables if they were called?—Yes.

Maruti Kazamat and Merwanji were called. Witness said with the exception of the first, the others were present. Continuing witness said in all five policemen were present, though all were not in the room during the examination. Mr. Moore handed the pistols from outside to Mr. Davur. Witness said accused was not shedding tears.

Mohru Mahadeo, Sheristadar, City Magistrate's Court, said he had correctly taken the conversations between the Magistrate and the accused. Correctly regarded, Sathe's confession was recorded between 7 and 9 p.m., in a bungalow next to Mr. Carvalho's. Two policemen were present. He had been sent for.

The case is adjourned till to-morrow.

NEWS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE PARRAN CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, FEB. 19.

THE "Parran" case was brought to a most satisfactory conclusion some time ago, and the claims of all the merchants who had been defrauded were satisfied in full. This desirable consummation was not, however, accomplished without much pressure being brought to bear on the Tehran Government, for the two chief culprits were men of much influence and their friends stood by them to the bitter end. Finally, it was decreed that Mahomed Shafi, and Mirza Mohamed deh dashti should each pay 15,000 tomans as compensation for the property stolen; the hamal bashis should each pay 500 tomans, and the coolies who assisted to carry out the robbery should each receive a good beating. These sentences were duly enforced, and despite the fact that the two chief offenders had often and loudly sworn that no power on earth should make them disgorge one anna piece, they were eventually very pleased to comply with the orders of their Government. At that time they had been confined in the common gaol for some weeks, and as they probably paid heavily for the Derya begi's hospitality, and have fallen greatly in the estimation of their friends and neighbours through their confinement, their punishment is sufficiently heavy to act as a deterrent to others.

Bushire has obtained a very bad name for the numerous frauds which have been perpetrated on insurance companies, and the punishment meted out to this gang will have the effect of notching—if not killing—this class of enterprise. The case was most energetically carried out from the very beginning by the Resident, Colonel Meade, and it is due to his persistence that the Russian Government was compelled to act in the manner they did. The Derya begi also ably seconded the Resident's efforts, and entertained the culprits most hospitably in the gaol attached to his official residence.

The Derya begi has quite recently left Bushire with 150 soldiers in order to march to Linja—a distance of about 330 miles through a most forsaken country. On the way he is to pick up about two thousand men, and then make an attack on the rebellious sheikh of Linja. It will be remembered that last summer the Derya begi was sent to Linja in the "Persepolis" in order to reduce the place and turn out the usurper. He was only supported by about 50 soldiers, however, and although he created great consternation amongst the natives by threatening to bombard the town with his Krupp guns, nothing was done. At the time it was shrewdly suspected that the Persepolis, although possessing guns, was probably not supplied with any ammunition, and therefore was unable to act on the offensive. The Derya begi was at any rate not able to accomplish his end, and was compelled to return to Bushire.

Since that time the shiekk of Linja has imported a good many Martinis, and as he has had the spending of the customs dues for nearly seven months, it is probable that he is far better equipped for resistance than he was then, and he will probably be able to defy the Shah's representative once more. H. M. S. Eclipse the flagship of the East Indian Squadron, with Admiral Douglas, is expected to arrive here to-morrow. Much interest is felt in this event, as it is about a dozen years since any flagship has been seen in these waters; The presence of such a large and powerful vessel in the Gulf will have a great effect on the natives, who need an occassional object lesson of this kind.

THE SITUATION IN MUSCAT.

THE SULTAN AND FLAGSHIP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, FEB. 25.

THE Sultan's visit to the flagship was duly paid last Saturday, when he was received with the honours befitting his rank. He and his suite were shown round the ship, and his Highness was much interested with the various things which were pointed out to him. His return was eagerly awaited by a crowd which counted about half the number who awaited his return from his first visit. His Highness appeared to be much gratified with the reception afforded him by the Admiral, the more so as he entertained some doubts regarding the treatment he would meet with.

I am of the opinion that his Highness means to loyally carry out the engagements he has entered into with us, and if he is afforded protection by us against outward pressure, he will probably prove as staunch a friend as his father.

Everything is quiet in the town, although a good deal of inconvenience is caused by the stoppage of the Government subsidy. H. M. S. Eclipse has left for the Persian Gulf, but is expected to call here on her way back to Bombay. H. M. S. Sphinx has also left for the Gulf, and the Lawrence with Colonel Meade on board has returned to Bushire. British interests are now represented solely by the Red re st, which still remains here to see that nothing outward happens.

ANOTHER fresh case of plague occurred at the village of Mirpur Lakha on the 24th instant.

ON the 17th ultimo the quaint and beautiful town of Chamba, the ancient capital of the State of that name, was the scene of an interesting and impressive ceremonial, the occasion being the laying of the foundation stone of a new church, given to the Church of Scotland Mission by H. H. the Rajah. The site of the new church is on the mission property, and the church itself is to be a handsome Gothic edifice of hewn stone, with chancel and nave, capable of accommodating several hundred worshippers. The foundation stone was laid by H. H. the Rajah, who occupied a dais under a shamiana. An appropriate service was held by the Rev. Sohan Lal, and the Rev. R. McCheyne Paterson, of Gujrat.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, FEB. 17.

IF one were to ask whose voice at the present moment is the most widely heard; whose words go forth the farthest; whose verse sinks deepest into the hearts of those who speak our language; there could be but one reply. There is no statesman; there is no preacher; there is no poet; there is no orator; in that broad circle which the Anglo-Saxon has flung around the world, who can be compared, whether for the multitudes who listen, or for the persuasiveness of the words, or for the stirring of the blood, or for the quickening of the pulse, or for the beating of the heart, the rapt faces and eager eyes of those who listen. None. The Recessional Hymn of yesteryear still rolls and peals and echoes from rock to rock, from shore to shore, from heart to heart; it fell upon us as a solemn warning that sobered a whole empire; it recalled us to a sense of our duties and responsibilities, it raised the ideals of all our people; and across the Atlantic there was silence when they began at last to understand what the Anglo-Saxon race might mean and what was the work laid upon them. The story teller became a Prophet, which means one who speaks out a message.

Now he speaks out another message. This time to the United States, while we sit in silence; but he speak to us as well. We have borne the "White Man's Burden" a long time. We are not tired of it, but we rejoice to see those of us across the ocean taking up their share of the Burden. Most of us forget what we have done, and what we have still to do. Most of us think that across the seas we only go for trade. That is not all. Ask the retired Indian official what he has done. His task was not to shake the Pagoda Tree, but to labour without recognition and without reward, oftenest without the least sign of success, among the people. The graves of our dead—our million dead—all over the world remind us of what we have done, and are doing, and must continue to do.

> The ports ye shall not enter;
> The roads ye shall not tread;
> Go make them with your living;
> And mark them with your dead.

The verses, we hear, are flying from hand to hand all over the States. There will be a response in such a wave as will carry on its crest grave political issues. The lines will awaken that great people to undertake the task for which they have been prepared by a hundred years of seclusion and unint rrupted prosperity. They will inspire new thoughts and new aims. We need all to be reminded from time to time that there is something better than material wealth for a nation. The war has reminded the Americans of this better thing—a war undertaken in the name of liberty and justice. The Americans, as a people, are certainly more open to new ideas than ourselves. They are quicker to understand, more sympathetic, more readily responsive, and more sensitive. It may be the effect of the climate, which stimulate far more than our own heavy, fog-laden air. This quickness of perception has its dangers and its defects; but surely the possibilities on the nobler side outweigh the dangers. I believe that these lines will be received in the spirit in which they are written, and that this thrice happy writer will be found to have effected, by this one single short poem, such a change in the mind of a whole people as it would have taken perhaps a century of the slower teaching by pulpit and by press. This it is which makes the poet the only King of men.

I am happy in being able to anticipate an official announcement which will be made in the "London Gazette" of Jan. 1, 1901, among the Birthday Honours that will grace the beginning of the new century. Mr. Rudyard Kipling will be raised to the peerage as Lord Kipling of Vermont, the latter part of the title by kind permission of the President and the Congress and the Universal Folks mote of the United States of America, in recognition of the services he has rendered to the Anglo-Saxon race. The honour will be bestowed at the same moment as the six sovereign nations, Great Britain and Ireland, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, will enter upon a federation and a perpetual alliance, offensive and defensive, for the civilisation and the freedom of the world.

There is an interesting little paper called the "Library World," which is the organ of librarians. It is obligingly sent to me, and I confess that I always read it with interest, as one who loves a library and the books that are in it. In the current number there is a paper on the selection of books. And here I find a hitherto unsuspected use of book reviews. I have always looked upon them as intended to guide the reader; the librarian, I learn, looks upon them as a guide in the selection of books recommended for purchase. The writer of the paper says that every week he looks through eight journals, one of which is devoted to science alone, for information as to the character of the new books. He complains of one or two that they delay their notices too long; he seems to regard all the reviews in these papers as competent, conscientious, and guiding—an optimist librarian! As for the daily papers, he evidently thinks that the reviews in them must be turned out, like the telegrams, day by day. That, however, is surely not the case, except when there is reason to publish a review of a book on the very day of publication. I should say, from my own experience, that in the majority of cases the reviews in the daily papers are prepared with as much care and trouble as for the weeklies. However, the point to observe is that the librarians regard the weekly reviews as guides to determine the purchase of books, and that, since there are nearly a thousand Free Libraries in this country, the fact renders a review in a weekly paper of more importance than of old. I would suggest admission of the dailies as advisers. Meantime, what about contradictory reviews? There was a book published a year ago, or thereabouts, which had a very large circulation. The reviews were absolutely divided in opinion, not with fine shades, or with hesitancy inclining this way or that, but, without doubt or possibility of mistake, boldly taking up the line of praise unqualified or condemnation without a saving clause. I suppose that in such a case that Librarian would read the book himself.

I should like to have made a few remarks upon the observation of that Chicago Professor who called woman a "two-legged dyspeptic owl"—is not a distinct variety—and also said that the form of woman was the "climax of nature's irony." He has been very properly suspended—one hopes "per coll."—by the calm, cold, and universal judgment of right-thinking Americans; in such a cause all Americans are right-minded. I believe his lecture hall is to be adorned henceforth with statues of Venus, the Graces and the Muses, and with portraits of Helen, Cleopatra, fair Rosamond, Agnes Sorel, and other beautiful "owls" of history. I could say a great deal on this subject, but it has been anticipated by the eager pens of a chivalrous Press. Dyspeptic owls? Climax of nature's irony? Are there followers of this heresy? Must we burn all our poetry, and abandon the line of beauty, and believe in woman no more than in the screech owl or the barn variety? Never! But for my own part, and personally, the duty of gratitude that I am not, as some other men, a professor of Pathology, was never before borne in upon me with so much fulness. And as for owls, I always did love that bird above all others. Is there any creature with more lovely eyes and softer feathers and swifter perception?

School or Private Home Required where the strictest discipline and corporal punishment will be administered to Two Unruly Sisters who have recently been expelled from school; entire control given; parents living in Paris; state fullest particulars; liberal remuneration, interview can be arranged in London or country.—Birch, 35 South Molton-street, London, W.

The above sweet thing in advertisements has been sent to me. It comes from a London paper of the present time! Read it carefully. The whole story can be made out between the lines; one need not tell it. Two Unruly Sisters! Remark that three capital letters are required to emphasise the Unruliness. Two Girls Unruly!—and Sisters!! The advertisement no doubt has been already answered by Mrs. Wackford Squeers, widow of Wackford Squeers, Junior, and the Unruly Ones are at this moment at "Do the Girls' Hall," where liberal remuneration is expected, and corporal punishment is daily and duly administered. It is pleasant to find that we can still go back to mediæval methods. One thinks of Lady Jane Grey and of her whackings, and tweakings, and slashings. What was good for that poor martyr will doubtless be good, or good enough, for the Two Unruly Ones. They will emerge from the discipline of Mrs. Wackford Squeers as sweet and tender and true as Lady Jane herself. And oh! how they will love, and bless, and revere their fond and loving parents! What is it they say on the shop placards?—"As nice as mother makes it." Mother is making a nine education for them, a joyous spring of youth, an unparalleled collection of memories for after life. But what if they come out of it more Unruly than ever? Well but is it quite necessary to whack and to wallop the Unruly Ones? Cannot they be reclaimed? Suppose they were separated for a time, they would not then be able to encourage each other in Unruliness. Suppose a little kindness were tried. It hardly looks, from the style and the air, so to speak, of the advertisement, as if there was much kindness left. But strangers might get to like these poor girls. Unruliness may mean things diverse; but kindness can only mean one thing, and that is, even with the wildest of wild cats—all of whom have been expelled from school—influence and persuasion. And, somehow, don't you feel, dear reader, a certain pity for those poor girls, driven out to the tender mercies of the woman who possesses the longest cane, the most untiring arm, and the most unrelenting heart?

In the good old days, when boys were treated with "the strictest discipline and corporal punishment," it was by no means uncommon for a boy to run away. When he did, he went to sea. He made for the nearest port, and he went on board the first ship, whatever it was, and became cabin boy, ship's boy—anything. Sometimes the whole school rose in rebellion and had a bar out, surrendering only when the provisions were all gone and then on honourable conditions. Now the odd thing is that in after years they never seem to have felt revengeful or rancorous towards their old master. The daily lashing seemed to be taken, when one had passed through it as a necessary part of education. But I never heard that any man attributed his success in life, or his own shining virtues, to the drubbings and the hand cuts he had received at school. It was sometimes urged in defence of the cane that boys must be made hard. They were hard enough in those days without the cane. There were daily fights with each other and with outside boys: there were games which were almost battles. Their fare was plain and hard; and their dress which did not allow of great coats, and gloves; their early hours; all these things made them hard. I remember a certain school—my earliest—in which every master carried a cane. All day long the swish of that instrument descending rapidly in the discharge of its duty resounded through the hall. The boys were called to attention by the smiting of the desk by the cane, and every lesson was taught and repeated under the uplifted cane. As happened then in every school, one or two of the masters had grown to take a fiendish delight in caning the boys. They did it scientifically and in cold blood, picking out the tender places. I remember how, from the circle of boys drawn up before the master's desk, one would be called out for some blunder and caned before the rest, who trembled, even the most sturdy. Not one single boy, I verily believe, was ever advanced in industry, application, love of learning, or manliness by the old "régime" of cane. I well remember how after school in the playground, groups of boys, instead of playing, got together with angry looks to curse the masters in boyish fashion. And yet there are people who advertise for teachers who would carry on the old plan, with girls instead of boys! Poor girls! Do you think that Mrs. Wackford Squeers, "veuve," may possibly miss that advertisement?

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

WITHIN the last few days there have been issued by the Home office the annual returns of the work of the police courts during 1897. From this document it is interesting to note that during the past twelve months there have been 5,267 cyclists fined for various offences under the Highway Acts. This seems at first sight a somewhat appalling total, but it has to be considered comparatively, and as there were upwards of 30,000 cases heard under their acts altogether during the year, the cyclists share in the list is, after all, not an overwhelming proportion. The true proportion of serious offences dwindles when it is further realised that in the 5,267 cases there are included all the hundreds of instances of footpath riding by cyclists whereas this technical offence is seldom or never committed by other road users chiefly because the average country path cannot accommodate an ordinary carriage so that this special charge almost exclusively concerns the one track carriage or bicycle. A further point swelling the returns unduly against the cylist as compared with the carriage users is that the cyclist is everywhere compelled to carry a light after dark but the driver of other vehicles is only so compelled in some districts so that the lighting up convictions do not show a true proportion. Hence this formidable total of 5,267 cases if analysed shews an enormous number of trivial offences from which no harm resulted and do not represent 5,267 accidents or assaults or other matters of momentous importance.

The regulations as to lights, footpaths and furious driving are daily claiming victims, but the last named offence is the least often met with. They give occasion for many ingenious excuses. A horseman scorched furiously through a Cornish town lately, and was summoned for furious riding, and tried to excuse himself on the plea that he was hurrying to the police-office to obtain a summons against a man who had, as he alleged, assaulted him; but this excuse was not considered good. The getting of a summons in a hurry was not a matter of life or death. The latest footpath excuse also availed the offender nothing. He pleaded that as the road was bad he had asked the policeman on duty whether he could use the path and was told he might do so, but when, a little farther on, he ran into the arms of a less sympathetic constable who took his name and address, he discovered he was on the wrong side of the law, and that the former officer had no power to give a permit for its transgression. Nor has the third offence, being light less, escaped the notice of the excuse mongers. The most singular defence yet recorded is that of the man who declared that his lamp blowing out was "the act of God." This shifting of the responsibility was not accepted by the magistrate who suggested either the use of a better lamp, or if he were unable to keep it alight, that he should stay at home. "The act of God" in legal parlance usually includes unforeseen, unpreventible, exceptional phenomen, such as arthquakes tornadoes and the like a but had it been extended to include every chance put of wind that put out a rider's light the lamp lighting regulations would have no meaning.

Mr. James Bryce, M. P., recently lectured in Manchester on "the uses of pleasure," and of course, had to include references to cycling. He included it among the sports and games which he considered beneficial when indulged in, in moderation, and drew particular attention to his contention that sports should be indulged in, and not merely read about, or watched. It is the playing the game, not watching others amuse themselves which is the true recreation. The most significant reference to cycling by this influential member of Parliament was, however, his suggestion that, in order to facilitate town riders to reach beyond the range of bricks and mortar, municipalities might make special cycle tracks through the towns to accommodate them, and ensure that other people were given little trouble. He also suggested the building of a special cycling road round large towns. These things seem vaguely Utopian, and hardly likely of immediate development, most cyclists being content to agitate for road improvement, rather than the construction of special paths for their sole benefit. Much more practical was Mr. Bryce's other hint that it was time for the railways to pay more attention to the requirements of cycle traffic, and that unless they did, the State would be justified in interfering on behalf of wheel men. This, considering the connection of the speaker with the Board of Trade, has a specially weighty significance.

Although a year or two ago the adoption of equal size wheels became common, and two twenty-eights now form the standard pattern of machine, it is often said that such equality is of doubtful advantage. But the case for a larger front wheel has little to recommend it. It is heavier, more cumbrous exposes greater windage surface, compels a longer wheelbase, throws more dirt, requires stronger forks and the fancied easier steering is merely a question of habit and practice. During last season, several track racers were built with 26 in. front wheels, the object being for the rider to get closer to his pacemakers, and to crouch behind them in better shelter, but a steering wheel smaller than the driver makes steering extremely sensitive, and the current tendency therefore for track machines is for them to have both wheels of 26 in. diameter, and exceptionally short men are ordering two twenty-fours, but the point to be observed throughout is that equality of size should be maintained. So, too, on the road. If for any reason a rider is keen on a 30-inch steerer, he should still maintain equality, and specify two thirties.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE GHEE BILL.

SECOND READING.

A MEETING of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations was held Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the Council Hall, Secretariat, His Excellency Lord Sandhurst presiding. There were present:—The Honourables Mr. John Nugent, C. S. I. C. S., Sir R. Charles K. Ollivant, K. C. I. E., I. C. S. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B. A. LL B., Mr. Narayan Ganesh Bhandavarkar, B. A. LL B., Mr. Bhalchandra, Krishna Chatavadekar, L M., Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B A. LL B., Meherban Sardar Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C I E, Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud, B A, Mr. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, Mr. R H Macaulay, Mr. E. Giles, M. A. Mr. H. M. Thompson, B. A. M Inst C E, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C. I. E, Sir Andrew Wingate, K. C. I. E. I.C.S, Mr. W. C. Hughes, M Inst C. E, Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai, Mr. H. Batty, M. A., I. C. S., Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C I E. I. C. S.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The first business was the replies of the questions of the honourable members.

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, asked:—(a) Are Government aware that, in the Kaira Collectorate, the Plague Authorities require the evacuation of uninfected villages that are in the neighbourhood of a village which is infected with plague? (b) Will Government be pleased to direct that no evacuation be ordered of villages which are themselves free from disease?

His Excellency the President replied:—Government understand that the evacuation of villages in which plague has not appeared, has been discontinued under instructions issued by the Collector.

The Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked:—(a) Will Government be pleased to state the reasons why exemptions from payment of duty on stocks of liquor remaining unsold on the 31st of July 1895 were allowed to the contractor of the Khandeish farm? (b) What is the total amount of these exemptions? (c) Will Government be pleased to state the minimum guarantee for Khandesh liquor farm for 1897-98?

Honourable Mr. Nugent replied:—The minimum vend guarantee of the liquor contract for the years 1895-98 with the late Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormasji Dubash for the District of Khandesh was fixed after painful and protracted experience of the difficult and trying conditions under which the liquor traffic of that district had to be conducted, at the sum of Rs. 4,93,000. Government satisfied themselves that this sum although equivalent to a large reduction on the excessive sums fixed for the previous contracts represented the full amount which in normal circumstances the farmer could be expected to pay. It appeared, however, that the farmer with the object of liquidating the large deficiencies in the guarantee of the contract for the years 1892-95 which he would otherwise have had to pay entirely out of his own pocket, removed from the distillery to his shops and depots and paid duty on large stocks of liquor which had remained unsold and had become liable to fresh duty under the terms of the contract for the years 1895-98. The Commissioner of Customs Salt Opium and Abkari recommended Government to permit a repetition of the concession granted by the late Commissioner Mr. Carey, when similar difficulties arose at the expiration of the contract for the period 1889-1892 and to permit the sale of the above-mentioned stocks duty free i. e. without requiring the payment a second time of the duty on them. Government after a careful review of the facts, were of opinion that the farmer, in consideration of his previous losses and his loyal adherence in spite of great difficulties to the terms of his contracts deserved a substantial measure of relief. They considered, however, that the concession advocated by the Commissioner would be ineffective and would result in the perpetuation of the very difficulties which it was desired to remove. The recurrence in 1895 of the difficulties of 1892 itself demonstrated that the repetition of Mr. Carey's concession was useless because the stocks of liquor carried over to the new contract could not be sold during the period of that contract free of duty to be paid during its term without incurring a corresponding deficit in the current guarantee. The solution required was some method of satisfying the [illegible] the sale of the surplus guarantee comp tible with [illegible] manner in stocks of liquor free of duty. The only ma[illegible] which this object could be attained was by deducting from the guarantee for the years 1895-98 an amount equivalent to the duty chargeable upon the unsold stocks which was calculated at Rs. 1,85,824. This sum was accordingly remitted and the remission distributed so far as was necessary over the three years of the contract period the amount of the guarantee being reduced each year by the amount of duty chargeable in respect of the stocks sold in such year. (c) The minimum guarantee for the Khandeish liquor farm for the year 1897-98 has been fixed at Rs. 4,70,000.

THE GHEE BILL.

THE SECOND READING PASSED.

The Hon. Mr. Batty moved the second reading of the Ghee Bill. He said: In the amendments which I am about to propose I have been anxious to deviate as little as possible from the spirit of the Bill approved by the Select Committee. The letter of the draft, however, calls for very considerable modifications, for it fails to give accurate expression to the evident intentions of the Committee. This is due to what I may call draftsman's difficulties. The Bill, simple as it looks, is from the draftsman's point of view full of complexities and pitfalls. These will incidentally appear in considering the amendments. But it will, I think, also appear that the main principles have been fully considered by a Select Committee and that in the net result their recommendations are most judicious. They may be gratefully welcomed when presented in a fitting dress. The clauses of the bill are so inter-dependent that it is practically impossible to discuss them separately. I therefore must, with your Excellency's permission, treat them as a connected whole. I must also crave indulgence for what must necessarily be lengthy and technical discussion to justifying proposals with reference both to committee's report and the existing law. I had not the privilege of an acquaintance with this Bill when it was first introduced into this Council. I had known it in one of its previous states of existence. It was then a dear little innocent ghee Bill without any of those unmanageable extensions, stretching far off into the mofussil and grasping at strange food. It struggled hard to grow but was strangled ruthlessly by powerful hands almost ere it had seen the light of day and was born to the funeral pire not "without the meed of some melodious tears." Its indomitable spirit, however, survived and is now seeking to be re-embodied in a fitting form. In its final *avatar* I trust it will prove no frankstein monster as some hon. members seem to have feared, but rather one of those beneficent genii whose aid we may make not only to protect religious susceptibilities but also to exercise the enteric disease fiend and its follower "who holds the keys of all the creeds." Three hon. members came against this Bill armed with no less than sixty lethal amendments purposing to hew off clauses seven and eight and deprive it of all force except in the city of its birth. These amendments have now with one exception been withdrawn. The only tinge of regret, I can feel in this connection, is that I did not learn till last night of the conversion of the hon. members. Had I done so, it would have saved me much midnight oil and labour in preparing a panoply of proof to put my poor protege out of peril. I thought the best illustration of wasted energy was the case of a blind man in a dark room trying to look for a black cat that was not there, but I can now go on better and give instance of a bewildered member with no time to spare elaborating arguments to defend a bill that has not been drafted against objections that have been withdrawn. It is gratifying to find that all opposition to its extension to the remoter regions of the Mofussil has been withdrawn, for there seems to be no reason why its benignant influence should vary inversely with the square of the distance. Only one objection remains that it seems necessary to notice at this stage. It reached me last night and is a proposal of the Hon. Mr. Garud that in sub-clause one of clause one the words "from" and "for" be deleted. That is in effect to do away with the enhanced punishment provided for a second conviction under that section. Now under the English Act from which this is taken, the penalty is £20 which in the present atrophy of the rupee means Rs. 300 of our depreciable coin. The fine the Bill proposes in a first conviction is Rs. 100 only. Moreover clause III includes articles which may be injurious to health and the English Act provides separately for the sale of such articles, a fine of £50 for the first offence, that is Rs. 750 and for a second or subsequent offence six months' hard labour. The select committee seem to have been somewhat too hasty in reporting on the 24th October that the English Act provided no enhanced punishment forgetting that clause three may include cases where the articles sold are injurious to health. Our clause three which is the only one applying to sales of food that is not of the nature, quality or substance demanded has to cover both innocuous mixtures and injurious mixtures and they penalty it prescribes in the first instance is only one-third that provided by the English statute. Whether that is quite sufficient to act as a deterrent to profitable fraud must depend on circumstances including the personal equation. If it is not efficacious then like judicious doctors we propose to increase the dose, it depends on the patient if he objects to this phlebotomy to cure himself of the ungentlemanly habit of cheating his neighbour. There the patient must minister to himself but experience in India has shown that it is necessary on repetition of the dose to increase its strength. In the Bengal Acts quoted in the Bill you will see that he more drastic remedy is provided when the disease is obstinate. Moreover, it may be noted that clause three relates to cases of sale. It applies when both the article and the purchaser have been

old. The swindle is complete, the salesman's has pocketed his money; the purchaser has had to pocket his discomfiture and possibly his physical sufferings. It is a kind of shutting the stable door after the horse is stolen and ex post facto precaution that can only prevent the horse getting back again. Now, before sale, if a salesman tries similar tricks, the aggrieved public has the satisfaction of knowing that the fraudulent article may be destroyed under Section 417 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888. When the sale has been completed the sales, man cannot unfortunately be mulcted in this way. It is only reasonable to make up for this disadvantage that he should be made to suffer all the more in pocket for persisting in what experience should already have taught him is prohibited by law. It is possible that my hon. friend may have been influenced in proposing this amendment by the argument urged by another hon. member at the first reading, when it was suggested that legislative interference of this kind may tend to raise the price of food and so make things harder for the poor. This does not seem to me to be sound political economy, for except in the cases of articles absolutely limited in supply, the price would soon be reduced to its proper level under the pressure of competition. And then again, adulterated food may be dear at any price, if you get along with it doctors' bills, dysentery, death, and other nasty things beginning with "it" We cannot have itinerant vendors selling the "king of terrors" at the price of a pice per pound. That is a privilege which we reserve exclusively at present for unqualified medical practitioners. I trust the hon. member will follow the excellent example set him by the other hon. members and not press his objection. I must now pass on to the amendments which I have ventured to propose and greatly regret the length and technical nature of the discussion I shall have to inflict on this hon. Council.

The Hon'ble Dr. Balchandra said: Your Excellency; The bill now before this Council has undergone such complete metamorphosis and is so entirely different from what it was at its first reading that it requires very few observations to commend it for acceptance. The little being has been very unfortunate for owing to the force of circumstances and the exigencies of the service it was forsaken by its father and was adopted by another who I am sure will carry it through the seconed and third readings. It is so thoroughly emasculated in its passage twice through the hands of the Select Committee that I don't believe there could be any reasonable objections raised now against it. The original request of the Corporation was for legislation to enable the Municipal Commissioner to effectually deal with the fraudulent and repugnant practice, prevalent in the preparation and trade of ghee but the Government of India would not limit it to ghee alone and hence as the next best measure the corporation assented to the legislation as proposed in the bill at its first reading. I would beg leave to say my lord that in the Select Committee along with my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Vrijbhokhandas I urged that the provisions of the bill should in the first instance, be confined to ghee only both in Bombay and in the mofussil leaving it open to the Governor in Council to extend the operation of the provisions to any other article or articles of food and drink on the recommendation of the Corporation or the President of the District Municipalities. My suggestion was not accepted by the Select Committee and though not satisfied as to the correctness of the view which prevailed not having reserved by right I did not inter a formal minute of dissent. It was stated in the Select Committee that the course we proposed, was not practicable and would defeat the object of the bill, and that the Government of India would veto it. But from what has occurred subsequently it appears Government have reason to look upon the proposal with favor. I am glad that the minute of the Honourable Mr. Vrijbhokhandas had the effect of referring the bill to the Select Committee for recommendation and the amendments of the Hon'ble Mr. Batty if accepted will put it in a new and finished shape. The Select Commitee considered the question of including milk within the operations of the provisions of the bill but ultimately decided against it principally on the grounds that in addition to causing a great deal of hardship to the numerous milk sellers in the city the Act will be extremely difficult to work. The Staff of Inspectors and other subordinates necessary for the effectual working of the Act may entail a heavy expenditure which the Corporation with their present financial burdens and the maximum rate of taxation will not be in a position to undertake. I am sure I shall be supported in this by my friend the Honourable Mr. Snow our late Municipal Commissioner, whom I warmly welcome to this Council, and who I am sure will be a valuable acquisition to this Board. I think it is desirable to wait and watch the operations of the act in regard to ghee alone. Should the result of its operations be satisfactory and successful, the Corporation may represent to His Excellency the Governor in Council to extend its provisions to milk and other articles of food as they deem desirable to be included within the scope of its provisions. The bill provides for that and there will be no further difficulty. I may be permitted to state here that the Committee of the Corporation sitting for the consideration of this subject, after some discussion, decided to exclude milk for the present. Under the circumstances I hope my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Fazilbhoy Vishram will see his way to withdraw his amendments.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal remarked that as regarded the proposed inclusion of milk in the Bill he thought that the power which Government possessed under the amended section of including any other article besides ghee was quite sufficient for that purpose.

The Hon'ble Mr. Garud said that when the Bill was first brought before the Council he was under the impression that it was a Bill which was intended to be applied to Bombay only and that so far as the Mofussil was concerned, it was not to have at least for the present any application. He found that the Select Committee in their report proposed an amendment of section 68 of the District Municipal Act, and that amendment was also included in the redraft which had been proposed by the Hon'ble Mr Batty, so that it became necessary for him as a Mofussil member of the Council to consider how far that amendment was necessary in the interest of the Mofussil.

The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar said;—Your Excellency,—I did not intend to address the Council on this occasion, being, on the whole, satisfied that the Bill as now modified by the Select Committee is an improvement on the measure as it stood when it was read for the first time, but as the hon. mover has in his speech referred to the withdrawal of most of the amendments of which three hon. members had given notice and as I happen to be one of those members, I wish to explain briefly the positon which I have decided to take towards this measure. When the Bill was first introduced into the Council, I opposed it mainly on the ground that it ought to prevent the adulteration of all articles of food indiscriminately and not merely ghee, though those who spoke in its support defended it on the ground that the adulteration of ghee had become a positive nuisance and a danger to health. None suggested, then, nor has any one suggested since, that as regards articles of food other than ghee, adulteration prevails so large ly as to call for immediate legislative interference. The Bill as it stood at the first reading struck me as a measure drawn on the lines of French rather than British legislation and as providing for a mischief which except in the case of ghee had not been proved to exist. Hence it was that when it was referred back to the Select Committee at our last meeting I expressed my satisfaction that the Bill was going to be modified and brought in conformity with the genius and traditions of British Indian legislation. The question as to whether the British Legislature in India should legislate by anticipation or pass laws to check only such evils, as have been proved to exist, has been discussed by several eminent British Indian statesmen, and among them Lord Cromer has said in one of his minutes that there may be occasions when it may be necessary to anticipate an evil and provide against it by legislation. But on the whole the principle and policy of never undertaking any legislation unless the evil it seeks to prevent is proved to exist is sound and consistent with the highest statesmanship where the evil is a concomitant of trade and industry. As the Bill in its modified form proposes to give the Governor in Council the discretionary power of applying its provisions to articles other than ghee, I consider that it proposes a fair and reasonable compromise and hence I have withdrawn most of my amendments which I should have deemed it my duty to press had not the Bill been altered as it is now. The Hon'ble Mr. Batty said in his speech something about the religious argument, and I shall with reference to that say this, that it is better to keep the religious arguments out of this Council, for the defence of a legislative measure on its strength with only fair hopes which the Government and the Legislature may find it rather difficult to fulfil, and which may prove otherwise inconvenient. I think it is enough to say that the Bill is perfectly defensible on the ground that it seeks to check fraud, and is necessary in the interests of public health.

The Hon'ble Mr. Khare explained that his amendments did not relate to the draft referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Batty.

Sir Charles Ollivant said: There is an adage which has the sanction of antiquity though I have never until now used it. It is that you cannot see wood for trees, and I cannot imagine words more appropriately applied than to the measure now under discussion, for as soon as with more or less success you find yourself free from the thorns of one section you find yourself confronted with a regular monkey puzzler in the next, in fact, the Select Committee themselves seem to have been lost in the entanglements of the jungle. I regret to see apparently that the Chairman and one of his associates have not survived, but Government did the best they could for them and sent an expert guide for their assistance. The result is we have now before us a complete chart of the situation, and I think if we approve of the general principles of the bill, as I think we must, and we cannot do better than accept that expert guidance without much further question as to the details. There are only three points to which I need allude which form the real question before us. Does the Council approve or does it not approve of the measure as regards the places to which it is to be applied and the articles in respect to which it is to be applied? The proposal is that in the first place it should apply to the city of Bombay only and in respect of ghee only, and if it is to apply afterwards either to any other area or in Bombay to any other articles it should be made to do so by notification after sufficient cause has been established to the satisfaction of the Government. The only possible question which can arise on this occasion is whether in Bombay it should apply to ghee or ghee and milk. This is an open question so far as Government is concerned, but I am in favour of applying it as regards ghee only because I doubt very much whether public opinion is sufficiently clear as to the necessity of it being applied at once also to milk. Secondly, if reason should be found to apply it to milk then by the procedure the bill sanctions there will be no difficulty of applying it without delay. Not only that, but the matter has been considered by a Select Committee and the latter in considering that point had before them a letter from the Municipal Commissioner in which he dwelt upon some of the disadvantages which would accrue from the moment it should be extended to other articles than ghee. The reason this measure is so complex is that it has to take cognizance of three other different existing laws. One is a section of the Indian Penal Code, one is a section of the Bombay Municipal Act and the other a section of the District Municipal Act, and to harmonise with all three. Secondly, it must be remembered that the Bill deals with three different classes of offences.—The offence of selling or exposing for sale articles which are unfit for food and which the person selling or exposing for sale knows to be unfit for food. Again, with the offence of exposing for sale or selling articles which are unfit for food, but in respect to which there may be no malicious intention although there must have been negligence and negligence prejudicial to the purchaser. Lastly, with the offence committed by the mere misrepresentation of the article sold and then the measure takes one step in regard to ghee in particular and provides that that which is represented as ghee but which contains any substance other than milk will be a misrepresented article within the meaning of this law. The only other point to which we need give our attention is as to the safeguards and examinations provided, and I think that the Council will be satisfied that those safeguards and examinations are reasonable. It seems to me there is one safe course before us, although by the rules of this Council each amendment must be taken in detail. What we have to consider really is not each amendment in detail but the effect it produces upon the whole in the form which the Hon. Mr. Batty has placed in our hands. I have much pleasure in supporting the second reading with the intention of carrying the measure in the revised form in which Mr. Batty has put it.

The bill was then put to the Council who agreed to the second reading.

At the suggestion of his Excellency, Mr. Batty proceeded to deal with the various amendments which stood on the notice paper in his name, and which were accepted by the Council.

An amendment was also moved by the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar in reference to safeguarding the seller from vexatious proceedings on the part of officials authorised to purchase food for analysis. The amendment was to the effect that the official should divide the food purchased into three parts, giving one to the seller, sending second to the Chemical Analyser to Goverment and retaining the third himself.

Sir Chas. Ollivant said the Government would accept these latter amendments, but it was a question for the future as to which part of bill they should be placed.

The Bill was then read as amended a second time.

THE KHOTI BILL.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Nugent the Hon'ble Snow was elected a member of the Select Committee on the Khoti amendment Bill.

The council then rose.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF A GANG OF BURGLARS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Kalidas Zima, a Brahmin Baker, his wife Suckoo and Bansaji Marsing a goldsmith, were, charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, fourth Presidency Magistrate, with housebreaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,783 belonging to a Hindoo woman named Rungoo. Two other Hindus named Bijnath Gooljar a Purdesee and Thakordas Luxmidas, a money lender of Juggjivan Kicka Street along with the three abovenamed accused charged with dishonestly receiving and retaining the major portion of the stolen property and with the abetment of the offence. Superintendent McDermott prosecuted while the second, third, fourth and fifth accused were defended by Messrs. Sakardande and Velinker, pleaders and Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor. The complainant in her evidence stated that she resided in a chawl at Kakadwady, behind the Girgaum Police Court, where the first two accused also lived. She knew the second accused Suckoo, who was on very friendly terms with her, and who used to visit her room. Suckoo also knew that complainant was possessed of gold and silver ornaments and some money. On the afternoon of the 17th ultimo, complainant locked the door of her room and went to the Kalbadevi Post Office to draw her money from the Post Office saving bank, leaving her neighbour, the second accused, in charge of the room. When she returned home she found the staple on the door wrenched off, the room ransacked, the boxes broken open and the jewellery missing. She questioned the accused Suckoo who denied all knowledge of the theft. The police were informed and they took Suckoo and her husband in custody. From the information supplied by these two accused, the police arrested the rest of the accused. A Hindu girl named Sundree, who was then living with the second accused Suckoo, was examined. Her evidence went to show that on the afternoon of the day in question she had seen the third accused Ransaji wrenching off the hasp from the complainant's door. In cross-examination, the girl admitted that she was tutored to make this statement by the complainant, who induced her to make it in the hope that she would not thereby get into trouble. Further evidence was then adduced showing that after the complainant had left home, a man named Motilal came to the house of the accused Suckoo and he tried to pick the lock open with a nail, but failed. Motilal then went and brought a jimmy from the room of the first accused and wrenched off the hasp of the door. The first three accused then made their way into the complainant's room. The accused afterwards went down and kept a watch talking with her a Parsee neighbour. The first accused and Motilal then broke open three boxes and bundled up gold and silver ornaments. They carried the bundle to Khoja Street, followed by the other accused. From the Khoja Street, they proceeded to the house of accused Thakoredas and offered to him for sale the bundle together with its contents for Rs. 200. While they were striking the bargain, the accused Bijnath turned up and the ornaments were then broken into pieces, which were subsequently pledged with accused Thakoredas for Rs. 200. Inspector Roshanali, accompanied by Inspector Hurst, recovered the broken pieces of ornaments, which were valued at Rs 1,593 from Thakoredas. Motilal got his share of the spoil and hearing the arrest of his five companions, has absconded from Bombay, taking the remainder of the property with him. He is still at large. The first accused pleaded not guilty, saying that he knew nothing about the theft. The second accused urged that on the day in question she was asleep in her bed suffering from headache. She knew nothing about the theft. The third accused said it was not true that he broke open the complainant's lock. He was arrested at 10 o'clock on the following morning. The fourth accused urged that he did not assist the first and third accused in pledging the ornaments with the fifth accused. Motilal came and said he wanted his assistance in obtaining a loan from the fifth accused. He accompanied him to the house of the fifth accused, when the latter enquired what security would be given. To this accused said security would be given according to the value of the ornaments. The fifth accused pleaded that he stated that he would advance Rs. 200 on the security of the fourth accused. The latter owed him Rs. 200 already and this (fifth) accused thought if he advanced him more money, he would be able to pay off the whole debt. He said he received the ornaments in a broken condition.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution against the fourth and fifth accused, was not strong enough and he did not think the police deserved any blame for it, for they did their best to bring such evidence as they possibly could. The story told by the complainant was nothing but the truth He had no doubt in his mind that a burglary had been committed at the complainant's house and ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,783 stolen. The story of the complainant was supported by her witnesses. He found the first and second accused guilty of the abetment of house-breaking and theft, and the third of house-breaking and theft, and sentenced them each to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate discharged the other accused, with a caution. Mr Velinker, on behalf of the 3rd accused informed the Court that his client intended to appeal against the conviction and sentence and asked that the sentence passed might be enhanced to one day more, so that it could be made appealable. The Magistrate agreed to do so and enhanced the sentence to six months and fifteen days.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning; When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.

THE revised list of the Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay, published in yesterday's "Government Gazette," shows that thirty-three new Justices have been appointed for the current year. The new Justices include 20 Europeans, 6 Hindus, 4 Mahomedans and 3 Parsees. The following are the new names:—

NEW JUSTICES.

Mr Abdul Rahman Kadvani
Mr Bejanji Dadabnoy Kapadia L M & S
Mr Reginald Branson Barrister-at-Law
Mr B A Brendon I C S
Mr Richard Preston Brunton
Mr Thomas Alfred Bulkley M Inst C E
Mr William Bullock
Capt S H Barnett M B, C M, I M S
Mr Cumrudin Amirudin
Mr Damodher Gordhandas Sukhadvalla
Mr Dongarsi Bhimji
Mr S M Edwards I C S
Mr E H Elsworthy A M I C E M I M E
Dr J W Field
Mr Reginald Gilbert
Mr C N Hall
Mr W L Harvey, I C S
Mr Hassanally Mahomedally Bambot
Mr H Kennedy
Mr Mahomed Yacub Valad Shaik Ismail Sardar
Mr W S Mangan
Mr W Maxwell, I C S
Mr J W P Muir Mackenzie M R A C, I C S
Mr Narayen Gunaji Velinker M A, LL B
Mr Navroji Sorabji Bengalee
Mr I O'Callaghan
Rao Sahib Purshotum Odhowjee
Mr Ratanji Jamsetji Tata
Mr Sadanand Trimbuck Bhandare
Mr John Littleton Symons
Mr J Tate, M Inst, C E
Mr Tookaram Javji Chowdhare
Mr J Wellocks

NAMES REMOVED.

The following names have been removed:—

Mr George Ainsworth
Mr J D C Atkins I C S
Sir J M Campbell I C S, M A, LL D, K C I E
Mr James Pickard Cornforth
Mr A Daly Barrister-at-Law
Mr G H Farran M A
Mr W R Hamilton
Mr H I B Hargrave M A, Ms I C S
Mr J J Heaton I C S
Mr J L Jenkins M A I C S
Mr Alfred King
Mr A C Logan I C S
The Hon'ble J Monteath M A C S I I C S
Mr John William Orr M A, Barrister-at-Law
Mr S Rebsch M I C E
Mr L P Russell Barrister-at-Law
Lt-Col H O Selby R E
Mr F A Spencer
Mr Dhanjishaw Navaroji Parakh
Mr Dhuramsi Soondardas
Mr Hajee Abdool Latiff Haji Abubaker
Sir Muncherji M Bhawnagari K C I E, M P, Bar-at-Law
Mr Merwanji Rustomji Dalal
Mr Mirza Hairat Shamsul Ulama
Mr Panalal Puranchand
Mr Rahemubhai Allana

THE TRANSPORT SIMLA.

THE troops to leave for England in the transport Simla, to-morrow, are as follows:—From Punjab Command—2 officers, 87 men, 10 women, 13 children (in health); 73 men, 2 women, and 3 children, (invalids). From Bengal Command—2 officers, 140 men, 6 women, 5 children, (in health); 115 men, 2 women, and 1 child, (invalids). From Madras Command—30 officers, 34 men, 4 women, 20 children, (in health); 37 men, 2 women, and 1 child, (invalids). From Bombay Command—36 officers, 8 ladies, 15 children, 276 men, 16 women, 35 children, (in health); 58 men, (invalids). In all 43 officers, 8 ladies, 15 children, 830 non-commissioned officers and men, 42 women, and 83 children. The details from Deolali, with their baggage, will be brought to Bombay in two troop extra trains, as follows:—The first train, with 2 officers and 200 men (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families and the heavy baggage and lying-down cases left Deolali at 10 p.m. last night and will arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 6-25 this morning. The second train, with the remainder of the details, will leave Deolali at 10 p.m. to-night and arrive at Sassoon Dock at 6-25 tomorrow morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	5	2	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	2	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	54	11	57
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	19	6	27
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	49	25	82
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	10	22
G Mahim and Worlee	5	3	14
Water Division	0	0	8
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	73	93
Total	148	132	334
Total plague deaths to date	36,896	32,684	
Same date last year	154	169	280

FOUND DEAD ON THE ROAD.

Three dead bodies were on Wednesday found on the road—one at Shamshet Street, the other at Kalbadevie Road, and third a Sawlia Kanoo, at Grant Road. The deaths in all cases were due to plague. A Mahomedanj lad, aged fourteen years, of age name and residence not known, belonging to the mendicant class, was found lying dead on the side of Ragnavi Street on Wednesday. The medical officer examined the body and assigned the death to plague.

TURNED OUT OF THE HOUSE.

Bhaichund Megji, a Hindu, aged forty years, was found suffering from plague at Kicka Street, on Wednesday, and was removed to the Mody Bay Plague Hospital. The patient stated that he had been turned out of his house at Kicka Street.

BANDORA.

There were 4 attacks and 4 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Thursday.

DAMAUN.

There were three deaths from plague at Lower Damaun on Tuesday, one Kansara boy of ten years at Kansar Vad and two Dooblas in Katheria. The total mortality at Lower Damaun during the month of February last was 75, whereof one was from old age, 1 from paralysis, one from accident, one from debility, one from erysipelas and the remaining 70 from plague. The mortality is contributed thus: Damaun village 41, Katheria 23, Kharewadi 6, Kharawad 4 and Doonditha 1. It is divided into castes: Mussalmans 17, Sonies 17, Dooblas 8, Sootars 6, Machis 6, Bhundarees 3, Khatris 3, Brahmins 2, Koombhars 2, Kansara 1, Bhavsar 1, Lohar 1, Durji 1, Christian 1, Koli 1, Kadia 1, Gola 1, Sadhoo 1, Dhoria 1 and Dhed Males 33 and females 42.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL T. R. COWIE, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned officers have passed in tactical fitness for command:—Major Du Maulin, 2nd Battalion Sussex Regiment; and Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, 1st Gurkha Rifles.

Captain G. A. Robertson, Bengal Lancers, is confirmed in his appointment of Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch.

Captain Scott, South Wales Borderers has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Chamata which has been raised to a second-class station.

The following appointments have been made:—24th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Jackson, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer. 2nd Punjab Cavalry.—2nd Lieutenant Atkinson from the 4th Bombay Cavalry, to be officiating Squadron Officer. 14th Bombay Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Dunlop, from the Unattached List, to be officiating Wing Officer, Merwara Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, from the Bhopal Battalion, to be Commandant. 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent.—Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel McSwiney, from Staff Captain War Office, to Commandant, vice Lieutenant Colonel Gwatkin, vacated.

A RUMOUR is current in the Madras High Court that the Secretary of State has vetoed the appointment of Mr. R. B. Michell to the acting vacancy on the High Court Bench which will be caused by the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Shephard. The reason for this action is stated to be that the appointment of Mr. R. B. Michell is in contravention of the conditions laid down by the Secretary of State when appointing a sixth Judge to the High Court for three years, when, it will be remembered, he ruled that no officiating appointments were to be made without reference to him, except in the case of a second Judge taking leave when one Judge was already absent. It is also stated that another reason is that the High Court, especially the Original Side, is well in hand with its work, and that there are few if any arrears to be cleared off. The Mail gives the rumour for what it is worth.

THE FRENCH ROYALISTS.

"CHARLES XI."

TWO men starting from diametrically opposite poles claim to be entitled to rule France as its legitimate Sovereign by divine right. The descent of one of them is absolutely unquestioned; for is not Don Carlos Duke of Madrid and heir to the throne of Spain by the Salic law, also at the same time the most direct descendant of Louis XIV? The "Grand Dauphin's" second son Philip Duke of Anjou inherited the Spanish throne under the will of Charles II., who died in 1700. The war of Spanish Succession lasted for many years and was only concluded by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. One of its provisions involved the resignation by Philip V. and his decendants of all claims on the throne of France. It is now argued that, however, much Philip might have been entitled to abdicate so far as he personally was concerned, he was not justified in bartering away the rights of those who came after him. Again, it is argued that Philip's rights were fully safeguarded by the letters-patent of December 1700 by which he "always preserved the rights of his birth in the same manner as if he resided in our kingdom." These letters-patent also made a special reservation in favour of the King of Spain in the event of failure of issue of the Duke of Burgundy.

This is, however, by the way. The main contentions advanced by Don Carlos's supporters are, that as many of the high contracting Powers have failed to observe some of the most important provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht this, by itself, exonerates them from their duty to comply with this clause; furthermore, that Louis Phillippe himself was the chief offender by marrying his son, the Duc de Montpensier to the Infanta, heiress to the throne of Spain in default of Queen Isabella leaving any issue; for had the elder branches of the House of Orleans failed at the same time, France and Spain would have been united under one king in defiance of the Treaty of Utrecht. The ground, however, taken by Don Carlos and the "blancs d'Anjou" rests upon a still stronger basis. They care not for treaties nor for compacts.

THE RIGHT OF THE LEGITIMATE KING

is an absolutely indefeasible one, and can neither be bartered nor sacrificed. They appeal, in short, to the "divine right" of kings, and this once admitted, may be said to occupy an absolutely unassailable position. It is true that they cannot at the present moment count upon many votes in the Chamber, though a few Conservative deputies may favour their pretensions. Their organisation is in the hands of Count Urbain de Maille, who is a firm believer in the Legitimist principle, and spares neither time nor labour on its behalf. Their prospects seem at first sight to be almost hopeless; for it is argued that in these days of strong national sentiment no foreigner can have the remotest chance of success in France. This apparently unanswerable argument is met by the reply that Don Carlos and his forefathers were only princes of French blood resident abroad. Moreover, in these days when the Teutonic Powers are carrying everything before them, it must be met by a strong and united Latin race, and that France and Spain, under the one king could defy the world in arms. It is possible that before the world is many months older Charles VII. may be invited to rule the Spanish people. In such an event he might be able to enforce his claim to the throne of France as well; and some of his supporters believe that as the King of both Latin nationalities he could restore to the Latin race the prestige that is has lost during the present century. In the mean while there can be no doubt that there is

A REACTION IN DON CARLOS'S FAVOUR,

even in France itself, and that many a loyal upholder of the "White Flag" will welcome the accession to the Throne of France of one who professes the principles that were once upheld by Henri V. Hence it is that Don Carlos appeals most strongly to those who still preserve absolutely intact their belief in the "divine right" of the Bourbon Kings, and in their inalienable claim to the throne of France. The same principles must prevent their recognition of any other King as long as he lives, so that there is but little prospect of his abdicating his rights in favour of his son, Don Jaime. The latter is an officer in the Russian service, and might be able to strengthen his position by contracting an alliance in that country at a time when the good pleasure of the Czar is all-powerful in France. But yet another Pretender claims the French Throne as

CHARLES XI

and does so as the descendant of Louis XVII, the prisoner of the Temple, who history says succumbed to the brutality of his gaoler, Simon, and died within its walls. The strongest argument of his supporters rests upon the periodical exhumations that have been made of the coffin of Louis XVII. Had he died in the Temple, he must have been ten years of age at the time of his decease. When the last exhumation took place, in 1894, the bones were thoroughly examined by the doctors who made it, and presented in every way the appearance of those belonging to a youth of at least sixteen, and probably of twenty years of age. It is alleged that Louis XVII.'s escape from France was facilitated by Fouche, with the help of Josephine Beauharnais. It is furthermore stated that it was at Fouche's instigation that he adopted the name of Charles William Nauendorff, and hence it is that his descendants have come to be known by that name.

LOUIS XVII.,

or Charles William Nauendorff, married on October 18th, 1818, Jeanne Eilert, and died on August 10th, 1845 leaving, with other issue, Charles, whom his followers recognise as Charles XI.—he lives widowed and childless in somewhat humble circumstances at Teteringen, in Holland—and Charles Edmund, who died, leaving issue Augustus, recently married to Madeline Cuille, the daughter of a landed proprietor at Lunel, in the Herault. The party that recognises Charles XI. as legitimate King of France is not at present very numerous, though it is able to support an organ, La Legitimite which is published at Bordeaux. The party has of late considerably increased its adherents, and has also a certain following in the Press; for not only has La Paix thrown open its columns to the writings of Count Ferle de Bourbonne, Charles XI.'s representative in Paris but both the Libre Parole of M. Drumont and the Intransigeant of Henri Rochefort have shown many signs of accepting the pretensions of the descendant of Louis XVII., who certainly bears—as, indeed, do all his family—the strongest resemblance to the Bourbon type of countenance. It is probably too soon to discuss the chances of his succession to the throne of France, or the policy that he would adopt were he to succeed in carrying his claims to a successful issue. Suffice it to say that his followers make up in faith what they lack in numbers, and that Count Ferle de Bourbonne is able to point with pride to the motto of his family, "Bourbonne je suis Bourbon je suis," which he translates into Latin: "Bourbonnius sum, Bourbonium sequor." They even appeal to an ancient prophecy that foretells how the descendant of the old line of Cap (Capet) shall reascend the throne of France through a young Prince who will unite the lion (Napoleon) to the "fleur de lys," and who shall be armed for this purpose by a great potentate of the North. In the meantime the trust of this party is in the past history of France. There, they argue, the impossible must always be expected, and upon this belief they base their confidence of success.

AN INSTITUTE OF UNDERTAKERS.

"HEARTY BURSTS OF LAUGHTER."

AN event, unique in its way, took place recently at the Holborn Restaurant, when what is called "The British Institute of Undertakers" gave its first annual dinner. The institute was founded only seven months ago. Its objects, according to its rules, are "to raise the *status* of the profession, and to protect its interests in all legitimate ways." Persons qualified for membership are "master undertakers or funeral carriage masters." The crest of the institute consists of a white horse, no doubt "the pale horse" of Revelation, rampant (to quote the language of heraldry), or balancing himself on one of his hind legs on a monogram composed of the initials "T.B.I.U." This crest appeared on the dinner card and on the badges of the stewards, but it was the only outward and visible sign of the melancholy calling of the company. The proceedings at the dinner were by no means funeral. About 120 members of institute and many ladies sat down to dinner with Mr. L. Heyter, J. P., L. C. C., in the chair. It was not a grim or solemn-visaged company (says the "Times" and the hearty brusts of laughter which arose from all parts of the room while an excellent dinner was being served showed that the conversation could not have been of "graves and worms and epitaphs." Nor did the programme of toast and music which was printed with the menu contain the toast of "Prosperity to our Trade." What was described as the toast of the evening was "The British Institute of Undertakers." After "Angels Guard Thee" had been sung, Mr. H. S. Rogers, the secretary of the institute and its founder, replied to the toast. The other toasts were interspersed with comic songs. The proceedings closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the company.

MR. LODD GOVINDAS, of Madras, has for some time been anxious to start a native school for the blind, but strange to say, up till now, he has been unable to obtain any pupils, although he has made his intention widely known by advertisement and otherwise. He has now issued a circular to a large number of people, in which he says:—"I request that you will please take note of every blind person tha you come across and induce him to join this school On hearing from you as to the number of students you can thus secure, I shall communicate with the Director of Public Instruction and arrange for further details. When a sufficient number of pupils are likely to join the school, we may be able to tell you definitely what facilities will be offered to them."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, March 2.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Lieut A G M Hogg to act as Asst Political Supt and ex-officio Supt of Police, Palanpur, and Lieut H W Berthon to act as Adjt, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments second class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Raghunath Gangadhar Bhadbhade, Subordinate Judge of Chikodi to be Subordinate Judge of Bijapur vice Rao Saheb Hanmant Peshgir Phadnis transferred to Foregn service Rao Saheb Vishweshwar Venkatesh Kalyanpurkar Subord nate Judge of Chikodi Rao Saheb Vasudev Ganesh Kaduskar Subord nate Judge of Satana to be Subordinate Judge of Saundati Rao Saheb Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar Subordinate Judge of Wai and medha to be Subordinate Judge of Satana Rao Saheb Bhau Yeshwant Gupte on reversion to British severice to be Subordinate Judge of Wai and Medha.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Khan Saheb Nowroji Byramji Kaka second class second grade Subordinate Judge should revert to the third grade with effect from the 5th March 1899.

H E the Governor in Council is further pleased under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest each of the undermentioned second class Subordinate Judges within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court mentioned against his name, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50—Rao Saheb Raghunath Gangadnar Bhadbhade Bijapur Rao Saheb Vishweshwar Venkatesh Kalyanpurkar Chikodi and Rao Saheb Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar—Satana.

The powers of a Magis of the first class conferred on Rao Saheb Raghunath Gangadhar Bhulbhade in the district of Belgaum and any other powers since conferred upon him under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 being no longer required are withdrawn under Sec 41 of the Code.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint with effect from the 1st March 1899 Capt F W J Caulfield 5th B I to be Cantonment Magte at Ahmedabad in addition to his Military duties vice Major A B ale.

Capt Caulfield is also appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the first class in the Ahmedabad Dist and wad exercise the powees with which he is hereby invested ...ithin the (imits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Capt Caulfield under Sec 22 of the said Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Capt Caulfield under Sec 6 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act 1888 to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad and under Sec 8 of Act XIII of 1889 to declare that the value of the suits which are to be cognizable by him shall not exceed Rs. 50

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R J C Lord ICS on relief by Mr R D Sethna Bar at Law to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Ratnagira during the absence on leave of Mr M P Khareghat I C S or pending further orders.

Capt W Hudson is under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 appointed with effect from the date of his taking over charge of the office of Capt Magte Poona and Kirkee to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Poona Dist and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee and the villages of Wanowri and Ghorpuri.

The powers of a Magistrate of the second class conferred on Azam Vinayak Vishwanath Gadkari and any other powers since conferred upon him under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 being no longer required are withdrawn under Sec 41 of the Code.

Azam Vinayak Vishwanath Gadgari Head Karkun taluka Bhiwndi in the district of Thana is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Precedure 1898 to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise A'zam Ardeshir Fardunji Dalal Mahalkari petha Halol in the district of Panch Mehals to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

A'zam Ardeshir Fardunji Dalal Mahalkari petha Halol in the district of Panch Mahals is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the second class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified.

Azam Venkatesh Atmaram Bapat, acting Head Karkun-taluka Muddebihal in the district of Bijapur, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the third class in that district and is invested with additional powers, specified.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Capt W Hudson acting Cantt Magte Poona and Kirkee, and Magte of the first class in the district of Poona with additional powers specified.

Capt W Hudson is also appointed under Sec 22 of the Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other that the Presidency Town of Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R E Candy is permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt with effect from the 5th April 1899.

Mr S A Whittle (Uncovenanted) Asst Commr in Sind held charge of the current duties of the office of the Covenanted Asst Commr in Sind, in addition to his own, from 27th Nov to 1st Dec 1898 both days inclusive.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Venerable Archdeacon W E Scott M A has been granted previlege leave from the 11th March 1899 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Rev J A Sellar M A Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 1st March 1899 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Rev P B Horne M A Chaplain of St Mary's Poona has been appointed to officiate as Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay in addition to his own duties during the absence of the Venerable Archdeacon W E Scott M A on privilege leave or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Saheb Karamaji Rahim Nanjiani B A Dep. Educational Insp. Kaira Sub-divisson is granted one month and ten days' extension of the privilege have sanctioned in Government Notification No 7 A dated 17th January 1899.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C H Candy B A, LLM Cantab to be Principal of the Elphinstone High School as a temporary measure.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments from the date of Lieu-Col W McConaghy's permanent promotion in the Military Dep, Lieut-Col J P Greany M D, I M S to be Civil Surgeon Poona vice Lieut-Col W McConachy M D, I M S Lieut-Col C T Peters M B, I M S to be Civil Surgeon Belgaum vice Lieut-Col J P Greany Capt J B Smith M B M Ch B A I M S to be Civil Surgeon Bijapur Continuing to act as Civil Surgeon as Asst and Civil Surgeon Poona pending further orders.

Capt J B Smith M B M Ch B A I M S is allowed furlough on Medical certificate for twelve months.

Ass Surgeon Varj vand as Damodard as Merchant L M & S has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 15th February 1899.

2nd Battalion B B and C I R Vol Rifle Corp,—Lieu Col Frederick Nicholas Guterleah is transferred to the supernumerary list with effect from 1st July 1898.

Capt C C Leveson Gower Commandant H E the Governers Body Guard has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave on private affairs till the 27 May 1899 inclusive.

Miss A M Benson M D First Physician Pestonji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children Bombay is allowed leave on medical certificate for six months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT PLAGUE

Capt W Lockhart Mure I S C has been appointed of Plague duty at Poona with effect from the 2nd Jan 1898.

The services of Major F A C Kreyer I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India with effect from the 4th March 1899.

Capt F R E Lock I S C has been appointed on Plague duty under the orders of the Municipal Commissioner far the City of Bombay.

The services of Lieut H S Strong I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Mr H C R John Ex Engr 2nd Grade is allowed furlough for one year under article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 11th March 1899

Mr G L Benwell Asst Engr 2nd grade is appointed to act as Ex Engr Jamrao Canal 2nd Dist during the absence of Mr John on furlough or until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the Engineer Estabt with effect from 7th Nov 1898 to fill existing vacancies—Mr A W Shepard to be Ex Engr 3rd grade permanent and Mr F Wright to be Ex Engr 3rd grade sub pro tem

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion and reversions in the Engineer Estabt with effect from 22nd Nov 1898 vice the Hon Mr C T Burke seconded—Mr P H Patuck to be Ex Engr 1st grade permanent Mr H C R John to be Ex Engr 3rd grade, Mr F Wright Ex Engr 3rd grade to temporary rank, Mr V T Agashe Asst Engr 2nd grade. and Mr H Wray to be Asst Engr 3rd grade

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The offices of the Prothonotary and Registrar, O J, will be closed from Thur day the 3 to day of March to Monday the 3rd day of April 1899 on account of the Easter recess. Provision will be made for the disposal of urgent business.

The High Court on its Original Side will be closed from Sunday the 23rd April to Sunday the 11th June 1899 both days inclusive.

The offices of the Court will be open daily during the vacation for urgent work only from 11th a.m. to 1 p.m. except on Saturdays and close holidays.

Plaints will be received during the vacation, but they will not be admitted except by permission of the Judge who will attend in Bombay for the disposal of urgent work.

Appellate Side.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the Easter vacation from Thursday the 30th March to Monday the 3rd April 1899, both days inclusive.

The Registrar's office will be open on Thursday the 30th March and Monday the 3rd April 1899.

The annual summer vacation of the High Court, Appellate Side, will commence on Sunday the 23rd April and terminate on Sunday the 11th June 1899, both days inclusive.

The Registrar's office will be open daily from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. during the vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays.

All appeals and applications in Criminal as well as Civil cases will be received during the vacation in the office of the Registrar as during term time, when duly presented by Pleaders or parties.

The Court will sit for the disposal of ordinary Criminal business on Thursday the 4th May, Thursday the 18th May, and Thursday the 1st June 1899.

The District Judge of Ahmedabad has granted Rao Saheb Chimanlal Lallubhai Vakil, Subordinate Judge of Nadiad, privilege leave on full pay for one month from the 1st Feb, 1899

The Hon the Acting Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been pleased to grant Mr K F Modi, B A, LL B, Asst Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Supt of the High Court Press, privilege leave for five weeks from the 1st March 1899 or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Southern Division.

Rao Saheb Sadashiv Anant Chhatre acting Mamlatdar of India, has been appointed to be Plague Mamlatdar in the Bijapur Dist with effect from the 11th Jan 1899 on his relief in the afternoon of the 10th idem by Rao Saheb Ramchandra Hanmant Bear the permanent Mamlatdar of India.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

The Chancellor's Medal for 1900—It is hereby notified that the Chancellor's Medal for 1900 has been assigned to History.

The Ellis Prize—It is hereby notified that the Ellis Prize for 1899 has been assigned to Canarese.

The Wilson Philological lectureship—The twenty-third series of the Wilson Philological Lectures falls to be delivered in Bombay in the first or Cold Weather Term of 1899-1900. Subject—Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages and the literature in which they are embodied.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE United States Government has published an old maid's chart, which is expected to be of the greatest value to unmarried women all over the country. It is a map, printed in colours, and shows at a glance just in what localities bachelors are thickest, and in what regions spinsters are most dense per square mile.

It is rumoured that Lady Randolph Churchill is going to join the ranks of the journalists. Says the writer:—She is to start, so I see it stated, a quarterly magazine, something on the lines of "The Yellow Book," but larger, of course, and more splendid. There are to be fine illustrations, and beautiful bindings; and the best work of the best writers, and the best artists.

The little paper discs now used instead of rice are so difficult to sweep up that the vicar of a London church has issued a notice to the effect that where they are used within the precincts of the church a fee of five shillings will be charged. The vicar of St. Paul's, Birmingham, regards the nuisance as so great that be has now published a notice absolutely forbidding the use of confetti at his church.

In an American town the other day, four brothers married four sisters at the home of the brides, the four ceremonies occupying 48 minutes. During the courtship of this double quartet each brother and his sweetheart occupied the only available room in the residence every fourth night by common consent, and it is said that on no night during the last two years has the little parlour been without a light.

A common complaint in this fast-living age is sleeplessness, and family physicians are constantly being appealed to for some specific which will send their patients into the land of forgetfulness for a few hours out of the twenty-four. There is no doubt that sleep is the "chief nourisher at life's feast," and that when it deserts us we are in as bad a way as the sufferer from an acute disease. It is not generally known that certain members of the Royal Family, when troubled in this way, use an "electric sulphur egg," one of which held in each hand has the wonderful power of inducing sleep. This remarkable panacea is a discovery by Mr. John C. Pottage, of Edinburgh. The electric sulphur egg is also used efficaciously in rheumatic and neuralgic complaints which are amenable to external treatment.

The writer the other day interviewed one of the best-known furriers in London regarding the increasing prices of high-class furs. "In a year or two's time," said the furrier, "none but the very rich indeed will be able to buy real seal skins and sables; they get scarcer and scarcer, and some of the ladies who have a thousand pounds' worth now will find that their possessions are worth ten times that amount ere long. We can scarcely get the very highest class of furs ourselves, even on order, and without restriction as to price. We must accept the situation; and mark my words, it will be for the best, for after a while, specially prepared rabbit-skins, and so on, will be boldly sold as such, and not, as now, on the representation that they are genuine furs of a higher class. If I were a woman, I would keep every scrap of genuine sable or sealskin that I possessed."

"Much as women have branched out in new directions of late years, it is surprising to see how women are coming to the front as fruit growers and gardeners," says a wholesale fruit salesman. "It is a matter of public knowledge, of course, that there is a most prosperous women's branch of the Royal Horticultural Society, with scholarships and a great number of students; but few people know what a number of noblemen and great county magnates are employing women as gardeners. So much is this the case that there are more applications received for women gardeners at a women's training establishment in Kent than can be attended to yet awhile. County councils which possess extensive parks and gardens are especially favouring the employment of women as garden superintendents, and a celebrated landscape gardener declares that women are far ahead of men in the matter of taste and an eye for effect."

When green things begin to sprout there is almost always a colour development in the dress of those who can afford to vary their attire according to the inspiration of the season. Even the shabbiest costume may now and then be seen brightened by the introduction of a bunch of pale green leaves in the hat or a shraf of pen-feathers in the brightest of crocus mauve. Sooth to say this bit of brightness but too often accentuates the hodden grey or dingy black or brown of the dress, but it is a comfort to its wearer, who feels that she is, doing honour to the coming spring and has made herself harmonious with the impulse that lifts the snowdrop's dainty head above the earth and sends out the green primrose leaves all ready for the coming flower. The usual light green is paler and softer than usual this year. A train in this exquisite tint is to be worn in velvet at her Majesty's first Drawing-room, "The Queen's Own Drawing-room as it is at present called, owing to the announcement that the greatest lady in the land is to hold it in person. This lily-leaf green velvet train is to be lined with palest crocus-mauve satin and bordered with shaded violets. The white satin dress is painted with bunches of shaded violets. Another Court gown is in sky-blue satin painted in garlands of wistaria velvet lined with sky-blue and bordered with tulle ruches in a mauve so softly pale that it is almost pink. One corner is turned back with great drifts of the tulle held with clusters of forget-me-not, many of the blossoms showing their pink underleaf.

The newest colour, so far, is a very bright rendering of the periwinkle tint that had such a vogue last season. It is almost blue, so very light is the lilac in it. It combines pleasantly with cream colour citron, and the paler tones of beige, as well as white and ivory. This very colour is sometimes seen in the cornflower in very sunny situations, and when the blossoms are at least three days old, and have had no rain. A number of these sunkissed tints came as a revelation to flower lovers during the long droughts of last year. The riotous pink of the clover, almost brick-pink, became subdued to a pallor and a softness that would not have disgraced on orchid; and the yellow of the buttercup turned to a tone so tender that it could not reflect itself under the chins of the village children when they tested each other's love for butter in the time-honoured way. It would seem that all these emasculated shades are reproduced in flowers for train-trimming, toques, and floral bonnets this spring.

Oddly enough, black is the favourite dress colour of those who like plenty of brightness introduced in front of the bodice, and about the neck. Not even with dark green and deep blue is there such a width of choice as there is with black. The spotted velvets are favourite materials for trimming such gowns. They are introduced on revers and cuffs, and sometimes in vest-fashion down the front, a gown of bottle-green cloth on which black braid is sewn in such fashion as to simulate two overskirts. It is only pretence, however, for the skirit is absolutely plain in cut. Above the narrow, belt the bodice is really cut away, the edges of the front being vandyked with braid similar to that on the skirit. The collar and yoke are in Irish guipure over bright poppy-red satin, which is drawn down in folds to the waist.

Several of the Drawing Room dresses will be cut princess-shape, a style that has very gradually made its way to the front, and will still be out of the common for a considerable time. One of its most recent developments has the material of a soft, clinging double cashmere with yoke and sleeves of striped silk and velvet. The fastening down the back conists of small buttons and loops, and there is the total absence of fulness on the hips that so strongly characterises the up-to-date down, and that renders it so difficult of achievement by any but the most skilful dressmakers. A Princess Dress in preparation for the Drawing Room is copied from a mediæval gown in an old stained glass window. The dress is white velvet, embroidered straight up the front with long sprays of Annunciation lilies. The central spray rises high on the chest, the two at either side being a couple of inches shorter. The next reach only to the hips, and the others grow shorter towards the back. A veil of exquisite old lace is so arranged as to follow the diminuendo line made by the lily sprays. It is disposed in a few folds across the bust, passes down to the waist, and is then cut, pannier-style, drooping low in the centre of the back, but not hiding a single lily of the embrioidery, which is in gold, silver, pale green, chenille, pearls, and crystal.

ADVICE to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasent to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

THE NEW LIBERAL LEADER.

MR. H. LUCY has something to say about Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman :—It must not be supposed, that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will loll through his part. He may be by nature a little indolent or lethargic. But having undertaken a post which demands hard, steady work, that work he may be trusted to do. When the vacancy first occurred, there were many who thought that he would not consent to fill the post. Why should he? He was rich, comfortable-easy-going. The post was hard, difficult, and thankless. But such calculations omitted Sir Henry's loyalty to the Liberal cause, and his readiness to do everything possible to him, at the call of duty, to serve his party and through it his country. His health seemed at one time to present some obstacle. Of recent years Sir Henry had been somewhat of a valetudinarian. But it is understood, that his doctors have not disapproved of the work now thrust upon him. After all, hard political work was found to agree wonderfully well with Mr. Gladstone and many others. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is a youngster as politicians go: he is only sixty-three. Let us hope that the Bench will be found as salutary to him as the Baths; the House of Commons an efficient substitute for Marienbadt

MR. PARNELL ON THE NEW LEADER.

One secret of good health—political as well as physical—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman certainly possesses. He does not worry. He has indeed a skin, not a hide; and he has too much sense of humour to take everything very seriously. Never was Sir Henry's imperturbable good humour more conspicuous than during his tenure of the Irish Secretaryship (1884-5). On this subject Mr. Parnell is reported to have made some interesting observations, though he did not foresee, by the way, Sir Henry's present position. Mr. Barry O'Brien was once discussing various Liberal politicians with "the Chief," and said "There is Campbell-Bannerman. I hear that he is a very good fellow, and he made about as good an Irish Secretary as any of them." "Yes," replied Parnell, "I dare say he is a very good fellow, and as an Irish Secretary he left things alone (with a droll smile), a sensible thing for an Irish Secretary." In his famous railway conversation with Lord Ribblesdale Mr. Parnell was equally entertaining: "Mr. Campbell-Bannerman," said Parnell, "was the man they could not stand; no impression could ever be made on him." Mr. Parnell tried to remember "something about a bull's hide and brazen front," which was quoted about Mr. Campbell-Bannerman by somebody. "It was very good," said Mr. Parnell seriously, but I never remember poetry." What however he clearly did remember, was that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman had proved a very tough customer. This was not because he was not conciliatory. On the contrary, he was eminently conciliatory. But he could never be worried, or driven, or cajoled. He laughed every thing off. His plan said Mr. Healy, was "to govern Irishmen by Scotch jokes."

"FINDING SALVATION."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's connection with the Irish question consists in many men's minds in he saying attributed to him about "finding salvation." The real story of the phrase has recently been told by Sir Edward Russell. The common supposition is that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman himself used the phrase in a speech saying that he had found salvation long ago. But this is not quite true. The fact is that he never said that at all. What occurred was this: Sir Henry and Mr. Mundella were talking in the lobby at the time that the Liberal Party was being expected to accept Home Rule, and Mundella said, "Well, waiting till now, I have come to the conclusion that it has got to be accepted, and that that alone can clear everything up." Sir Henry replied "Yes you're just in the position of a man who, in the language of the Salvation Army, has 'found Jesus.' He has been in great perplexity and distress, and, when he goes through this operation that the Salvation Army so describes, he feels that everything is made straight and right by this one thing." These were Sir Henry's words, but I believe (says Sir Edward Russell) he was greatly amazed the next time Mundella spoke, and said that his friend Campbell-Bannerman had declared that he had found salvation long ago.

SOME OF SIR HENRY'S JOKES.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has, as is well known, a very pretty wit. But political pleasantries, when separated from the time and place which called them forth, are apt to fall somewhat flat. The following passage, however, may stand as a sample of SirHenry's platform jokes. Some Unionist speaker from the same platform had described the present Government as a "judicious" friend." Sir Henry took up these point in a way which would strongly appeal to a Scottish audience:

"Some years ago (he said) it was his good fortune to enjoy the hospitality of a friend and a countryman, who was by his trade and profession a distiller. He thought it only wise to take advantage of an opportunity that presented itself of strengthening his somewhat feeble acquaintance with the circumstances of his friend's trade, and he consulted him as a private consumer on a modest scale as to the merits of the different kinds of the commodity in which he dealt, and what his friend told him was this; He said "Whatever you do, never purchase for your own consumption a blend. A blend is generally nothing more than an ingenious device for palming off on an unsuspicious public, by a combination with some thing better, a whiskey which on its own merits would not command a ready sale."

Sir Henry's description of that stock scene in the political pantomime, the Massacre of the Innocents is not bad:

He was reminded of a familiar figure in the circus, who, every time he went round the ring, threw off another and yet another garment, until the spectators were seized with a certain sort of trepidation as to the condition in which he would ultimately appear.

Still better was his skit upon the wearisome self-congratulations of her Majesty's Ministers:

If he was to draw a fancy picture of the present Government he would paint a plain woman admiring herself in a looking-glass. The instinct was there, though nature might have denied the proper conditions for its exercise.

"ULSTERIA."

But to my mind the best of all Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's verbal felicities was his coinage of the term Ulsteria;

He thought that the Ulster argument was not so much an opinion as a disease, and if he had to choose a name for it he should choose a word which accurately expressed it, and at the same time by its sound conveyed the idea of a similarity to a malady which sometimes overwhelmed the intellect and obscured the mental faculties of the human race, particularly the weaker portion of it—the name of Ulsteria.

CONCLUSION.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's humour goes, however, a good deal deeper than verbal quips and cranks. There are many very ungenial men who say very amusing things. But Sir Henry's amusing things are the expression of a thoroughly genial nature. He is clever, as we have seen, at making sly little jokes at the expense of his opponents; but like Mr. Gould's cartoons, they are too good-humoured to cause resentment. The same genial humour will be at the service of his political friends also—in smoothing over differences, in laughing away doubts, in getting round difficulties. Not, however, that Sir Henry is in any sense a farceur. He can make, it is true a funny speech, and in private life he can tell a capital story. But he has also a great fund of practical good sense and an eminently sound judgment. He may not as yet be as well-known as many other politicians in the country. He is entirely deficient in the arts of self-advertisement. He might do anything, said one of the most distinguished of his political friends, if he had ambition. Duty will now take the place of ambition. He will not be able, say more than Sir William Harcourt, to work miracles, but he will do all that is possible to unite the Liberal forces in the House of Commons; and in the country, the more he comes to be known the better he will be liked and the more he will be respected.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

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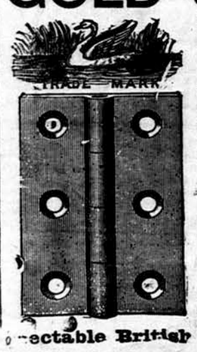

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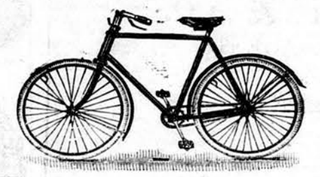

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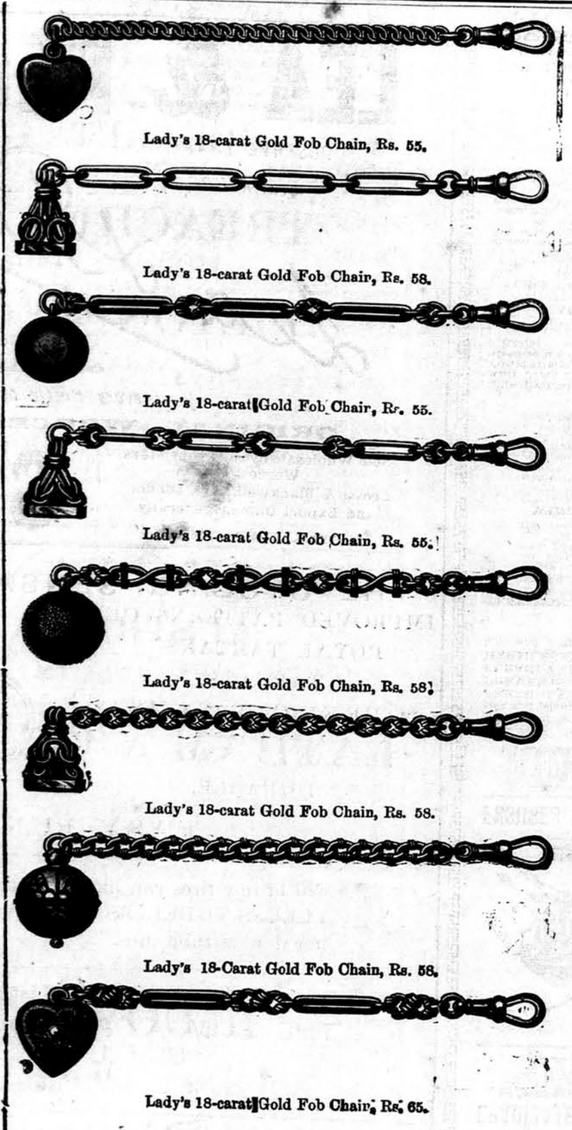
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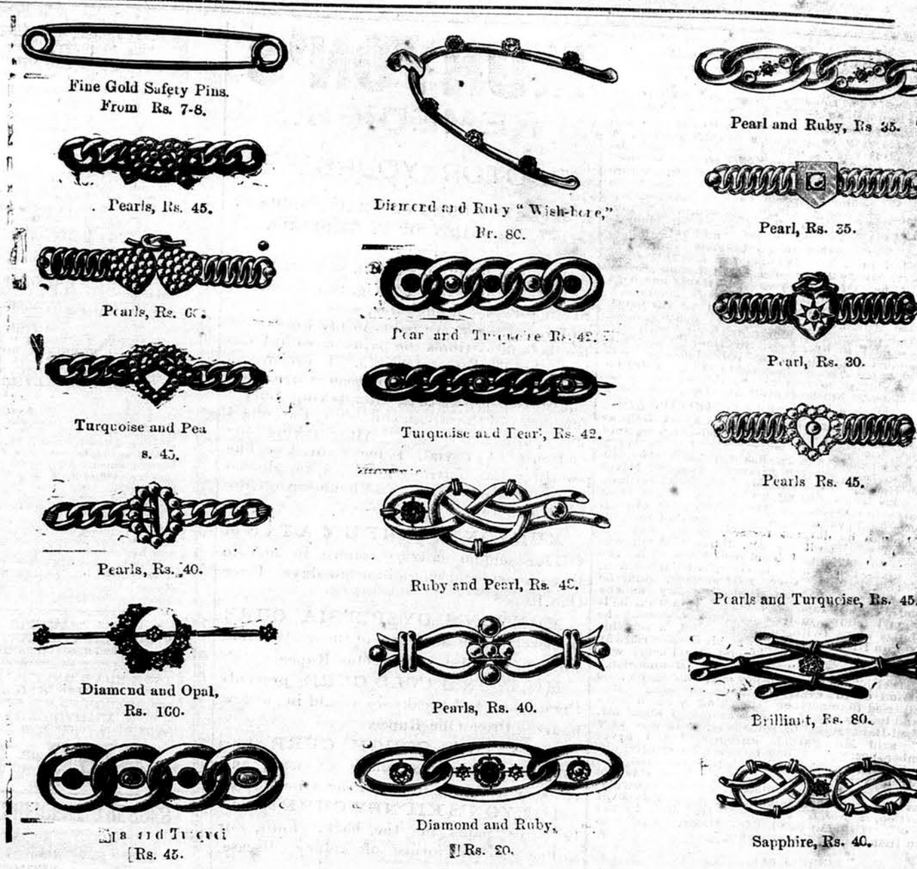
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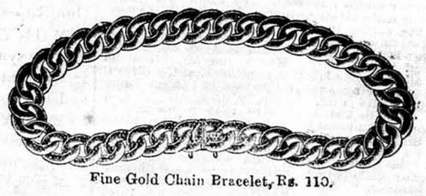
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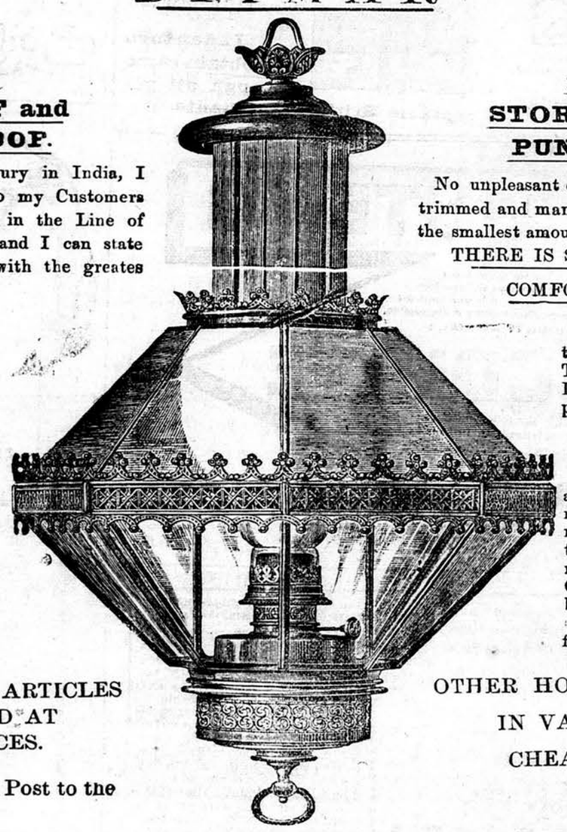

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